The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,464—New Series.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1891.

BRANCH OF THE ... ASIATIC SOCIETY

CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since [illegible].

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	9-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	9-8
11-0	6-8		11-0	6-8
25-0	13-8	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0	13-8
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8	19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Fridays.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th June
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3887	600	W. A. Wheler	31st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Sept.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
				Saturday.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	3rd Oct.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	31st „

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2939	500	C. Preston	2nd July.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th „
MIRZAPORE	3913	660	R. Harvey	30th „
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	13th Aug.
ROHILLA	3387	700	....	27th „
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	C. Gadd	24th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th June, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets, Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
* S. S. PO	3,000	800	10th July, 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.

* No Passengers accepted for this departure.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th July, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July '91.
IMPERATRIX	E. Egger	4,600	750	1st Aug. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	18th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Geddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th June '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
June 3, 1891.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. ABERDEEN.—This well-known and favourite passenger Steamer will leave BOMBAY for LONDON direct, on or about 30th of June, 1891.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation for First-Class Passengers.

Her Sister-Ships the "DUMASCUS" and "AUSTRALASIAN" made the passage to LONDON in 22 days.

For information, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
14, Forbes Street, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 24th June.

THE S. S. KARAGOLA, 1,168 tons, on 28th June, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the P. Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on the 27th June at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 25th June, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 30th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th June, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on Board by noon in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	4th July.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route.*

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission,* and payable at our offices in any part of the World.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes:—

"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

CELANDINE,
CERTAIN
CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent

60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle Refuse Substitutes.

SUTTON'S NEW SEASON'S
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 16 packets, including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea.	Portulaca.	Marigold.	Candytuft.
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Antirrhinum.	Aster.
Nasturtium.	Stocks.	Convolvulus.	Nemophila, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-12. Credit Rs. 5-8.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 24 packets, including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea.	Balsam.	Convolvulus.	Dianthus.
Mignonette.	Zinnia.	Candytuft.	Larkspur.
Nasturtium	Poppy.	Aster.	Stock.
Nemophila.	Sweet William.	Phlox.	Marigold, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 7. Credit Rs. 8.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 40 packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans.	Cucumber.	Carrot, 2 sorts.	Parsley.
Beet.	Celery.	Lettuce.	Peas, 3 sorts.
Brocoli.	Cauliflower.	Mustard.	Radish, 2 sorts.
Cabbage.	Cress.	Onion.	Turnip, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-12. Credit Rs. 5-8.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 24 packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans.	Cress.	Kohl Rabi.	Peas.
Beet.	Carrot.	Leek, Onion.	Radish.
Borecole.	Cauliflower.	Lettuce.	Spinach.
Brocoli.	Celery.	Mustard.	Turnip.
Cabbage.	Cucumber.	Parsley.	V. Marrow, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 9. Credit Rs. 10-8.

The Seeds are specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve, unimpaired, the power of germination, and prevent disappointment.

We have MESSRS. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with, in each instance, the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired.

Special Agents for MESSRS. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & Co. also keep in Stock the following Garden Tools, &c.:—

	Cash.	Credit.
Ladies' Set, consisting of Spade, Rake, Hoe, Trowel, and Fork	Rs. 3 8 to 5 0	Rs. 4 0 to 5 12
Gentlemen's Set, consisting of Spade, Rake, and Hoe	„ 5 0 to 6 0	„ 5 12 to 7 0
Shears, various sizes	„ 2 0	„ 2 4
Bill Hooks, cast steel, 7 in.	„ 1 8	„ 1 12
Pruning or Gardening Scissors	„ 3 0 to 5 0	„ 3 8 to 5 12
Vine or Grape Scissors	„ 1 8 to 3 0	„ 1 12 to 3 8
Budding Knives with Ivory Handles	......	......
Pruning Knives with curved blades and buckhorn Handles	„ 2 0 to 2 8	„ 2 4 to 3 0
Flower Gatherers (Selby's)	„ 5 0	„ 5 12
Holborn Garden Pump, throws a continuous stream 40 feet	„ 6 8	„ 7 8
Siren	„ 5 0	„ 5 12

LAWN MOWERS—A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DRYING { For preserving everything that is subject to injury from damp, CIGARS and MATCHES, particularly. Price Rs. 2-8, 3-8, 5, and 10. } **BOTTLES**

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT,
IN VIEW OF THE COMING MONSOON.

RAIN GAUGES.

Suitable for heavy falls, with accurately graduated Measures.

Each..........................Rs. 10-8.

DISCOUNT FOR LARGE ORDERS.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.'S
SUPERIOR EXTRA LIGHT.
GREASE-PROOF LININGS, **FELT HATS.**
FASHIONABLE WELL VENTILATED. **SHAPES.**

BEST QUALITY.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA COTTA,
BAY BROWN,
NUT BROWN,
GREY, } Rs. 8-8.
SOFT CLERICAL,
BOYS' BLACK, Rs. 5-8.
VARSITY TWEED, CAPS, LARGE CHOICE. Rs. 2-8.

Just arrived, a Large Choice of Elwood's Superior Sun Hats, Helmets, Hawke's Regulation Helmets, covered White Doe and Khakee.

THORPE & Co., (HATTERS) BOMBAY.

SUPARI
OR
BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per Jar, suitable for the Toilet Table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE "SIREN" GARDEN PUMP.

THIS Garden Pump is infinitely superior to any other yet introduced. It throws, to a considerable distance, a large Stream, which falls in fine rainlike Spray. The Pump works so easily that it can be used by a Lady.

Cash Price, Rs. 5-8 each.

Sole Agents for the "Siren" Garden Pump for the Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANOFORTES.
BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

CHOICE INDIAN CIGARS.
"PERFECT" SMOKES.

OUR "O K" BRAND OF TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS

Are expressly prepared for us from Tobacco selected by a discriminating buyer from the best growths of plants reared in Southern India.

		Rs. a.
O K NOBLES—Of fine flavour and mild, in boxes of 100 each	Per Box	1 12
O K DAWSONS—With straw, much liked	„	1 12
O K MANILLAS—Choice, mild Cheroots, with straw	„	1 8
O K HAVANNAHS—Well made, a Superior Smoke	„	2 0
O K THOMPSONS—With straw, a Long Smoke	„	1 12

JAVA GEMS.

		Rs. a.
O K JAVA GEMS, Cigar Shape, No. 1, in Boxes of 100	Per Box	3 8
O K JAVA GEMS „ No. 2 „ „	„	3 4
O K JAVA GEMS „ No. 3 „ „	„	3 0

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

POONA: "Temple House," Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.
NEW BRANCH:—CUMBALLA HILL.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS-FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic [illegible] Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to [illegible] feet diameter. Cutters [illegible] Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."

What a pathetic utterance, and yet how true in many homes—"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."

MOTHERS, WIVES, AND DAUGHTERS.

THE GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON

Is the remedy for all your complaints.

"MAMMA IS WELL NOW."

The happiness which follows in our homes, the use of Graefenberg Catholicon cannot be expressed in words alone.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3-4.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, MARKET. } **F. S. MADON & CO.** { 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

THE MONSOON.
GENT'S {SUPERIOR SELECTED} UMBRELLAS.

CHERRY,
HAZEL,
EBONY,
ORANGE,
OAK,
BAMBOO,
PIMENTO,
AND
NATURAL
STICKS.

PATENT
STEEL
AND
AUTOMATIC
FRAMES.

COVERED
RICH GREEN,
BLACK, or BROWN
SILK,
at Rs. 10-8, 12, 14-8.

BEST ALPACA
BLACK,
Rs. 6-8.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHUBB'S
BURGLAR AND FIRE
SAFES.

22 by 17 by 16 one drawer	Rs. 215
24 by 18 by 18 one drawer	„ 250
28 by 22 by 21 one drawer	„ 350
31 by 24 by 22 two drawers	„ 425
*33 by 26 by 23 two drawers	„ 600
*38 by 29 by 21 two drawers	„ 650
*48 by 28 by 24 without drawers	„ 775
*38 by 33 by 23 two drawers	„ 800

* These Safes are fitted with two Distinct Locks.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

HIGH CLASS TEAS
FROM R. MULL'S TEA ESTATE,
SHAHPORE-KANGRA VALLEY.

ORANGE PEKOE	Re.	1	2	per lb.
SUPERIOR BLEND	„	0	14	„
PEKOE	„	0	13	„
BROKEN PEKOE	„	0	12	„
BROKEN TEA	„	0	10	„
FAMILY MIXTURE	„	0	8	„

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MEDOWS STREET,
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Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

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No. 1	Rs.	4	0	Per 100
„ 2	„	3	12	„
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Nos. 1 and 2.
Specially made to my order of thoroughly matured and selected
SUMATRA AND DINDIGUL TOBACCO.

MALTA CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
VERY CHOICE.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
IN HERMETICALLY SEALED TIN BOXES OF 50 AND 100 EACH.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of ESUFALI SAMSUDIN, DAWOODBHOY ABDUL CADUR and ABDUL HUSEN ESUFALI, all of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, who lately traded in Bombay, Singapore, Bangkok and Calcutta in partnership under the name, style, and firm of Esufali Samsudin and Company, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the Petition of DADY RASTOMJI DADY, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvents verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditor Dady Rastomji Dady was filed in this Honourable Court on this day; and whereas the said Esufali Samsudin, Dawoodbhoy Abdul Cadur and Abdul Husen Esufali have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter Twenty-One. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects. Dated this Twentieth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 20th day of June 1891.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SUN, GLARE, and DUST PROTECTORS!!!—Invaluable to those suffering from weak, or defective sight. They are cool, clear, and very comfortable from Rs. 4 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed Agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmeyer Pianoforte, Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and Detailed Lists on Application.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

CRICKET.—Under the Patronage of H. E. Lord Harris. All Good Cricketers should use the "Kangaroo Spring Bat," well-known for its driving power.—R. R. PARAKH and Co., 18, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—Two Beautiful Tiger Skins at "The PRINCE of WALES TRADING Co., Ld., No. 75, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m.

TEA.—By every week Steamer brings a Fresh Consignment of TEAS, and you will certainly observe the Superiority and the price moderate from 8 Annas up to Rs. 1-8 a lb.—D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay and Bandora.

MILL MANAGER.—WANTED for an Up-Country Cotton Mill of about 15,000 Spindles a competent MILL MANAGER. Apply to F. W SHALLIS, 9, Marine Street, Bombay.

COCA WINE.—A powerful Nerve Stimulant. Restores the functions of the digestive organs and strengthens the mental and physical powers. Price Rs. 2 per bottle. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PITMAN'S SYSTEM OF SHORTHAND.—All Pitman's Publications can be had of S. L. NORMAN and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RECEIVED, the New Improved Mignon Organs with 3 music rolls, Rs. 60; extra Music Rolls, Rs. 3. These Organs are on the same principle, but larger in size.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

SOOTH YOUR WORRIED MIND.—LONG PLAYING MUSICAL BOX, playing for 2½ hours when once wound. A CAPITAL NOVELTY ever imported in India.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

VERY CONVENIENT.—Travellers passing through Bombay can have their WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELLERY REPAIRED during their stay in the City by English Workmen only.—A. W. UNGER, 41, Esplanade Road.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., are now showing a Choice Collection of French and English FLOWERS, Mounted and Unmounted, from As. 12 per Spray.

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A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar, Wader Works. It is most efficacious.... God sent to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore: —All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

POONA SEASON.—TO LET, at Poona, two very comfortable upper-storied BUNGALOWS, No. 18, Queen's Gardens, from 17th July, and No. 1 Alexandra Road, for immediate occupation. Apply to PROPRIETORS Poona Hotel, Poona.

TO LET—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CAPTAIN HOBDAY'S immensely Popular Song, entitled "MY BEARER, GUNGADEEN" a lay of IND.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette.*

MANDOLINS.—A large Assortment of this now popular Stringed Instrument to select from; also Books of Instructions, with songs and accompaniments for same.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

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TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, "The Cliff," now in the occupation of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived, per S. S. "Thames," a Four-in-Hand Double and Single, Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.

A BRAND new English-made Canoe LANDAU and a Brand New English-made Stylish Victoria, both by Watson of Lowestoft, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Brand New Cee and Under-Spring English-built Light and Stylish Victoria, by Lewis Falker, of Salisbury.

An English-built New Stanhope, with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest Back, suitable for one or pair of horses.

Also best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. each.

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NOTICES.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.

The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 7 LOTS of SCRAP TIMBER now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form to be obtained from the undersigned and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th June, 1891.

THE TRITON INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company from THIS DATE, and are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the most favorable Terms.

TURNER, MORRISON AND CO.,
Agents,
Triton Insurance Co., Ld.,
44, Elphinstone Circle.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Companies from THIS DATE, and are prepared to accept Marine and Fire Risks on favourable terms.

ERNSTHAUSEN & Co.,
Agents,
Straits Insurance Company, Ld.
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Bombay, 15th June, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.
OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 389 OF 1890.

SIR CHARLES STEWART FORBES, of Newe and Edinglassie in the County of Aberdeen, N. B. BARONET, and JAMES THORBURN, both residing in the United Kingdom, and trading together in partnership as Merchants at Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, under the style of "SIR CHARLES FORBES AND COMPANY" by PHILIP BOURCHIER SAVILE of Bombay, Esquire, their Manager and constituted Attorney, and GEORGE STEWART FORBES and HORACE BRAND TOWNSEND FARQUHAR, both of the City of London and trading there together in Partnership as Merchants under the style of "FORBES, FORBES and Company, by the said Philip Bourchier Savile, their constituted Attorney. Plaintiffs.

vs.

HARIDAS COORJEE of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at No. 2, Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the twenty-third day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fourth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs. Sir Charles Forbes and Company, and of the abovenamed Defendant Haridass Coorjee, or either of them in all that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Salt Batty Land or Ground, together with the messuage, tenement or Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Grant Road, near the Frere Over Bridge, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and thirty-two square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, formerly under No. 355, and now under No. a-13865, and under old Survey No. 198 and new Survey No. 7036, and formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 4, and are now assessed under No. 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Grant Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, on or towards the west by a wall in common use of the owners of the property intended to be hereby sold and the owners of the adjoining property now or late of Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff and Dorabjee Hormusjee Shroff, on or towards the north by the Foras Road, and on or towards the south by a passage, on the other side whereof is the Grant Road aforesaid, and which said bungalow, hereditaments, and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Haridass Coorji. For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Conroy and Brown, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiffs, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 28th day of April 1891.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.

Rs. 3-8 Per Phial.

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Barnagore, *via* Calcutta.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDCAMENTUM.
DR. G. B. SHAW'S SAMARITAN DROPS

Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies:—

Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for:—

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.

Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.

Packing As. 4 extra.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 22 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50, per box	2 8
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HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," in boxes of 50 ... ... per box	2 0
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MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long ... ... per box of 100	3 8
"BEACONSFIELDS"	
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, manufactured in three sizes, in boxes of 100. No. 1—4½ inches long... per box	3 0
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„ 3—3½ „ (thin)... „	2 8
"LITTLE RANDOLPHS."	
MANILLA-SHAPED, 3½ inches long... per box of 100	2 0

Supplied by Messrs. J. NEUBERG AND Co., D. MACROPOLO, and all respectable dealers. A complete Stock always on hand at the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

Naval and Military Messes can apply to Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON AND Co.

OUR NEW FACTORY, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.

SPENCER & CO.,
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WANTED by one of the largest SCOTCH WHISKY HOUSES a firm of undoubted Standing to PUSH the SALE of their "GLENLIVET" WHISKY. To an energetic firm, liberal terms will be given. Apply with references to "WHISKY," care of T. B. BROWNE'S Advertising Offices, 163, Queen Victoria Street, London, England.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.
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CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of it immediately at low rates.

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Who will have also for disposal
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Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
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TRAMWAY PLANT.
Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18 "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W MILSOM & Co., Proprietors Nuwara Eliya Ceylon.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.............£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
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Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
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AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

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GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND............£140,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...	$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.........	$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund..........................	$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......	$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
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LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.
CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL St. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
SOLE AGENTS:—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE.

"CLAN LAMONT" S. S. This Steamer, wrecked off VENDELOAS POINT, East Coast of Ceylon, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION AT GALLE, along with the Cargo still remaining on Board, on SATURDAY, the 4th of July. For information apply to

CLARKE, SPENCE & Co.,
Galle,
or
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Bombay.

Bombay, June 17, 1891.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HARDAS OR MYROBOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBOLLAM or HARDA-CROP of the Forests for 1891-92. The ESTIMATED quantity for the Season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,200
Belgaum and Chikodi Talukas	1,600
Total	4,800

Khandis of 700 lbs. each.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Northern Division of Kanara	1,600
Central Division of Kanara	1,000
Southern Division of Kanara	1,000
Total	3,600

Khandis of 700 lbs. each.

Tenders should be written in English, and contained in envelopes inscribed on the outside "Tender for Purchase of Hardas."

Tenders should reach the Undersigned by 5 p.m. of 15th July, 1891, at latest.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Belgaum, 17th June, 1891.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
FIRE INCOME, 1890, £75,000 IN EXCESS OF 1889.
FUNDS NOW EXCEED 8 MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCES granted on favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LIFE ASSURANCE.
LONDON ASSURANCE

CORPORATION are now accepting Lives in India at £1-5 Per Cent. over English rates.

APPLY TO
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situation of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*,
and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	8 p.c.p.a.	Rs. 961½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	30,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£20	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	625
Char. Mercantile	20,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	280
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ pr. ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,200	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	[illegible]	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share	--	--	--	--	104

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	17,500	200	200	10	280
	750	150	150	7½	182½x
Back Bay Baths	,500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	10,000	100	100	12	24
Bapty Bros.	16,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	1,000
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,800	2,500	1,50.	135	3,600
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	100	100	25	90
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	900
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1	177½
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,000	100	100	16 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	327
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	100
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	51dx
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	415
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dv.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,000	100	100	—	48
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	—	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	895
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	20
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	17
Western India Flour	—	—	—	—	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	505
Anglo-Indian	8,345	100	100	4	89
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	50
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	725x
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	800	500	500	20	425
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1002½
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	630
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	465
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	495
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825xd
Empress	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	625
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	565
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	61
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	975
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	235
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	805
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	555
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	200
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,800	1,000	1,000	35	1012½
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,85
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	325
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. c.	500 no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,285
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	117½
Morarji Goculdas	3,050	1,000	1,000	7	1,630
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. c	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	675
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	407½
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,155
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	80	1,370
Sconderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	505
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	280
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,680	1,000	1,000	40	530
Swadeshi Mills.	3,000	500	500	Nil.	465
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	800
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,090
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Central India.	3,750	500	500	35	1,125
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	506

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	125
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	550
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,350
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	—	Rs. 20	950
French	515	18,500	8,500	50	525
Harvey and	300	500	all	20	
Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410x
Hengoll Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	142½
Khangaum	240	450	450	51	430
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	1pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	67½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	212½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	335
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	500	20	800
Sassoon	300	500	500		50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,300	250	250	75	240
Volkart	—	,000		Rs. 80	825

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£18	—	do.	42

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 23-11
China Leaf	" 22-9 nom.
Bar Gold, New	" 22-0 "
Do. Old	" 22-2 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	" 22-9
English Sovereigns	" 14-3
Do. Dragons	" 14-2
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 108-11
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	" 108-13
Sycee Silver	" 108

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 20th:—Drumfels (s), from Liverpool; Amphitrite (s), Trieste; and Elmete (s), Manfredona.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 20th:—Springfield (s), and Arabian Prince (s), for Havre; and Nerbudda (s), Galle. Yesterday:—Pemba (s), for Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Henry Bolckow entered the dock on Friday and the s. s. Karagola left it on Saturday last.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Idar entered and the s. s. Kt. of St. George left the dock on Friday; and the s. s. D. Balduino left it on Saturday last.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 22nd June, 1891, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 29, *viz.*, 1*s.* 5*d.* per rupee.

UNLICENCED BOATS.—On the 18th instant Mr. J. Ringrow, of the Preventive Service, found six boats belonging to the Bombay Port Trust without licences while they were discharging coals. The matter was reported to the Collector of Customs, and the tindals were fined Rs. 50.

THE BATHING FATALITY.—An inquest was held on Saturday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the morgue, touching the deaths of the two Hindu lads, Lila Reloo and Jamnadass Girga, whose bodies were recovered from the Babula Tank, near the J. J. Hospital, on Friday last. The two deceased went to bathe in the tank when they got beyond their depth and were drowned. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH FROM LOCKJAW.—An inquiry was held yesterday evening by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Hindu burning-ground at Sonapore, regarding the death of Pataloo, a groom, aged 40 years. About a fortnight ago whilst the horse of his master was being shod the animal trod on the man's great toe, crushing it. On Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, he was seized with convulsions, which continued until yesterday morning, when he died. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Rustim Pestonjee, Abkari Inspector, charged Jampba Padar, a *sowar* in his Highness the Gaekwar's cavalry, before Mr. Hamilton, with importing into Bombay about ten and a half tolas of opium without a permit from the Collector of Customs. The accused came to Bombay on Saturday morning, but on his alighting at the Grant Road Station he was arrested by Mr. Rustim; when the opium was found in his possession. His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a nominal fine of one rupee.

TRESPASSING ON THE RAILWAY LINE.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Godenjee Amarsi, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with trespassing on the railway line on the 15th inst. It seems that on the morning of the day in question the sepoy on duty at the Girgaum level-crossing shut the gate, as both the up and down trains had been signalled. The accused opened the gate and attempted to cross the line, when the sepoy ejected him. The accused in defence stated that the gate was not quite closed when he reached the level-crossing, and so he entered but was not allowed by the sepoy to cross the line. The Magistrate sentenced the accused, who pleaded ignorance of law, to pay a fine of one rupee.

THE MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.—This case, in which Ooma Suntoo was charged on the 8th instant with assaulting his daughter-in-law Tulsi, a girl of eleven, and cutting her throat, was resumed before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Courts, on Saturday. From the medical evidence it appeared that the wound on the victim's neck was only a scratch skin-deep, which was dressed at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The wound Dr. Easdon stated could have been caused by the instrument in the police possession and could have been self-inflicted. The prisoner admitted quarrelling in the manner already reported, but denied the graver offence of drawing the knife across the girl's throat. The Magistrate modified the offence to one of assault and imposed a fine of Rs. 10.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.—The two-length handicap race, open to members of the above club, was decided at the Back Bay Baths on Saturday afternoon, there being a good number of competitors present. In the first heat D. A. Pinder (35 secs. start) defeated E. Beynon (5 secs.) and P. Pohelan (20 secs.); while in the second heat G. W. Claridge (30 secs.) also easily out-distanced his opponents A. R. Sharp, (4 secs) and H. G. Hyde (5 secs.). The third heat resulted in a good race between F. D. McAlpin (4 secs.), H. W. Nye (15 secs.), and T. Bapty (5 secs.), the former winning by about a yard, Nye taking second place. The last of the preliminary heat was between T. De G. Derry (20 secs.), J. Graham (17 secs.), and T. Pillow (scratch), the contest after an exciting struggle between Derry and Pillow being won by the scratch man by a few feet. The final heat brought F. D. McAlpin, T. Pillow, D. A. Pinder, and G. W. Claridge to the starting point, the men having been got away by Mr. Evans, the starter and handicapper. This race was eventually won by D. A. Pinder, who secured the cup offered for the first prize, G. W. Claridge and T. Pillow winning the silver and bronze medals awarded as second and third prizes.

AN HEROIC SCHOOL-BOY.—On Friday some of the boys of St. Peter's School went for a bath to the Mazagon Port Trust Bunder, which has been placed at their disposal by the Superintendent of the Port Trust. Whilst the boys were in the water, a day-scholar, named Fredrick Sibbald, who was standing on the pier and amusing himself by throwing pebbles at the boys in the water, suddenly stepped back, and overbalancing himself fell over the other side of the pier, unnoticed by the swimmers. A school-fellow who happened to see him fall, but was unable to swim himself shouted to John Martin, one of the boarders, a lad of sixteen years, who was standing a little way off, to save him. Martin, seeing the danger the boy was in, jumped in after him, with all his clothes on. On rising to the surface of the water he found that the little boy could not be seen. He then dived down a second time, and found him caught between two rocks, and in trying to disengage him he received a severe cut in his hand. But undeterred by the pain, he brought him up to the surface, where a rope was thrown by the other boys, who had by this time collected on the pier; and by its assistance the little boy was pulled up. Great credit is due to Martin, who risked his own life in saving that of the drowning boy.

THE PORBANDAR PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—The preliminary inquiry into the suit of Rs. 61,000, filed by contractor Hemchand Darshi against the Porbandar State commenced before Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, the Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, on Wednesday. The plaintiff was represented by Mr. Lalubhai Ambalal and the State by Messrs. Kalianrai Jetha Buxi and Anunt Pundit. The pleader for the plaintiff took objection to Messrs. Kalianrai Jetha Buxi and Anunt Pandit conducting the defence on the ground that they had no general sanads to enable them to practise in the Chief Court. The Judicial Assistant noted down their objection and promised to refer the matter to the Political Agent.—*Kathiawar Times.*

ESCAPE OF ROBBERS AT WADI STATION.—On Saturday last a company of men, to the number of nineteen, entered the railway platform at Wadi station: the railway police suspecting them to be a band of robbers apprehended them, and on searching them found a goodly quantity of gold and silver jewellery in their baggage and about their person. They were handcuffed and placed in confinement, in an enclosure of wooden railings under the watch of the railway constables. During the night, apparently when the watch were fast asleep, fifteen of the band escaped. At about 4 a. m., when the remaining four were endeavouring to effect their escape, the constables awoke and apprehended them. On being questioned as to what had become of their friends the four stated that not finding their friends when they awoke at 4 o'clock and thinking that they had made their escape while they together with the constables, were fast asleep and finding the constables yet sleep, they also tried to escape, but were apprehended. The three constables are now awaiting trial as also are the four robbers.—*Deccan Herald.*

CAPTAIN MARSH, of the Commissariat, has committed suicide at his residence, Central-terrace, Athlone. About nine o'clock on the night of the 26th, he procured a gun and proceeded to the bathroom. There he attached a cord to the trigger, and fastened the end to his foot. He then placed the muzzle of the gun under his chin and pulled the trigger. The report of the gun brought some members of his family on the scene, who found the unfortunate man stretched on the floor dead, the head being almost blown off.

A PARSEE DIVORCE SUIT.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Birdwood presided at a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court on Saturday last, when the case of Dorabjee Rustonjee *vs.* Heerabai and Bhasker Damodhar Patel was heard before his lordship and eleven delegates, namely, Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Jehangir Byramjee Murzban, Naorojee Jehangir Gamadia, Dinshaw Mancherji Panthaky, Pirozshah Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Dadabhai Bamanjee Jeejeebhoy, Rustomjee Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Carshedjee Rastamjee, Dr. Dastur Peshotanjee Byramjee Sanjana, and Dhanjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy. The petitioner sued for a dissolution of his marriage with the respondent on the ground of her adultery with the co-respondent. Mr. Vikajee and Mr. Dhairyawan appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Byramjee Heerjeebhoy Warden appeared for the respondent, while the co-respondent was present in person.

The petitioner stated that the petitioner was married to the respondent Heerabai, on the 3rd May 1868, at Tarapore. After this marriage and up to January, 1887, the petitioner lived with his wife at Tarapore. There was no issue of the marriage. On the 20th of January, 1887, the respondent Heerabai left the protection of the petitioner, and went to reside with her parents, and subsequently to that date she frequently met the co-respondent Bhasker, and committed adultery with him. During the months of August and September, Heerabai actually resided with the co-respondent in his house at Advan, and there lived with him as his wife. The petitioner said that there was no collusion or connivance whatever between him and the defendants in respect of the suit. Both the defendants resided at Tarapore, but as there is no matrimonial court in the district of Tanna this suit was brought in the High Court under section 19 of the Parsee Matrimonial Act.

No written statements were filed on behalf of the respondent and the co-respondent.

On the case being called Mr. Warden asked for a month's postponement on the ground that the summons in the suit had not been served on his client in time. He further said that fraud had been practised on his client in obtaining her signature on the summons.

His Lordship said that he could not allow Mr. Warden to make allegations unless they were supported by an affidavit.

Mr. Warden said that he had been instructed late that morning, and was not in a position to make inquiries about the complaint.

His Lordship.—Could the respondent support the statements you now make regarding fraud being practised on her in taking her signature on the summons?

On Mr. Warden answering in the affirmative, the respondent was put into the witness-box.

Heerabai, in her examination by Mr. Byramjee Warden, said.—The signature on the back of the summons is in my handwriting.

Do you remember the day on which you gave the signature?—I don't remember the date, as I was ill at the time.

His Lordship?—Is it two months ago, three months ago, or how long ago you signed the summons?—About two or three months ago.

Mr. Warden.—Was the copy of the document signed by you given to you?—No.

Or was any copy given to you at all?—No.

When you put your signature on the document, what did you think you were doing?—I did not know the nature of the document.

His Lordship.—Who told you then to sign the document?—I was asked by my husband to sign it.

His Lordship.—Why did your husband tell you to sign it?—He told me that as I was ill and did not enjoy conjugal rights, I had better give the signature, in order that he might obtain a divorce and that both of us might be happy.

His Lordship.—Then you knew that that was a summons of the Court?—No.

His Lordship.—You knew that your husband had charged you with adultery?—I did not know anything about that.

Mr. Warden.—Did the Court sepoy come to you?—Yes.

And did he tell you to sign the summons?—Yes.

Did he come to you before your husband?—No; he came with him.

And did the court-peon hear what your husband told you then?—Yes.

When did you come to know that you were charged with adultery?—I never knew of the charge.

His Lordship—Did the sepoy give you any other paper?—He gave me no paper.

In her cross-examination by Mr. Vikajee, witness said—The sepoy was present the whole time the summons was served.

And the sepoy was of the Dahnu Court?—Yes.

And your mother was also present when the service was effected?—Yes.

Is it not the fact that the sepoy delivered to you the copy of the summons in the presence of your mother?—No.

Was no paper given to you when the service was affected?—No.

Is it not a fact that you delivered the copy into your mother's hands?—No.

And did not your mother put it in an iron box in the same room?—No.

And was it not that after the receipt of the copy of the summons you signed the original one?—No.

Your husband pointed you out to the sepoy?—No.

And was not your husband present when your signature was taken?—Yes.

You were in a sitting posture taking your tea when the sepoy came?—No, I was in my bed.

His Lordship.—If the case is postponed, what evidence would you put forth?—To refute the false charge of adultery.

What would they say?—They will say that the charges are false, and that I am suffering from illness for a long time.

You were under the treatment of Mr. Bhasker Vaid?—Yes.

Dorabjee Rastamjee in his examiniation by Mr. Vikajee said—I am the husband of the last witness, and I remember the day on which the summons was served.

Who took the summons?—Rowjee Rama.

Of what court was he?—Of the Dahnu Court.

Had he any other documents besides the summons?—Yes, he had a copy of the original summons and a copy of the plaint.

Did you and Rowjee go to the house of the respondent?—Yes.

His Lordship—Who was then in the room?—Heerabai and her mother.

Mr. Vikajee—Tell us what happened when you went there?—We called the bai out. She was behind a screen. She was taking her tea. We told her to come out. Heerabai came out from behind the screen. The bailiff thereupon gave a copy of the summons and the copy of the plaint, which she handed to her mother. Her mother put the copies into an iron box, and Heerabai signed the original.

Did any conversation take place?—Yes, the bailiff informed her that her husband had filed a suit in the High Court, and he had come to serve the summons.

His Lordship—Did you say anything to the effect that if she gave the signature, you both would be happy?—No. I said nothing to that effect.

Mr. Vikajee—Is it true that she was in bed?—No it is false. She was was sitting when we went to her house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Warden, witness said—The bailiff stopped there for ten minutes. No conversation took place between me and my wife.

His lordship decided that the hearing should proceed, remarking that if it was found necessary, an adjournment would be granted for the production of witnesses for the defence. Several witnesses were examined in support of the allegations of the petition.

The respondent and co-respondent denied the allegations made against them. The respondent stated that in consequence of a certain ailment, she was not in a fit state to live with her husband; and hence the present suit. She simply went for medicine to the co-respondent, who is a *vayid* or native doctor. The case was then adjourned till the 3rd July.

At the rising of the Court, his lordship alluded to certain anonymous letters which had been sent him in connection with the suit, rendering the writers liable to punishment for contempt of court. Believing them to be ignorant and uneducated people, his lordship, however, intended to take no serious notice of the matter.

AN accident occurred near Sheerness on Monday, the 25th ult., to a party of marines who were practising with a machine gun. The hopper of the gun was blown off, and the cartridges exploded. Three men were injured, and removed to the Royal Naval Barracks, Sheerness.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT has just returned from Egypt, where he has been during the recent severe winter. Mr. Blunt's house in that country is now almost finished, and will be ready to receive him and Lady Anne when next they go abroad. He has not returned to England with his views on the capacity of the Arab horse to adapt itself to the inclement climate of Great Britain, in any way shaken or modified. As if to give fresh expression to his faith, Mr. Blunt has taken six more Arab horses with him to England, from which he expects to replenish and reinvigorate his stud of these animals at his country seat in Sussex.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE RAJABAI TOWER TRAGEDY.

THE *Rast Goftar* states:—A representative and influential committee of native gentlemen, among whom we see the names of such distinguished citizens as Sir Jamsetji, Sir Dinshaw, Messrs. Nusserwanji M. Petit, Sorabji Framji Patel, Jamsetji Bomanji Wadia, J. Cowasji Jehangir, Framji Dinshaw Petit, the Hon. Javerilal, Messrs. N. G. Chandawarkar, Damodhar T. Moolji, Amirudin Tyabji, and many others, has been formed for the purpose of memorialising Government for a thorough and independent enquiry into the Rajabhai Tower case and all the circumstances connected therewith, and to take the necessary steps to carry out the object. Messrs. Sorabji F. Patel and Framji Petit have kindly consented to act as treasurers of the fund, which has been started in connection with the movement and which has already gone up to some 18,000 rupees in course of four or five days. Dr. Bahdurji and Mr. Furdunji M. Banaji are the secretaries. We understand that the work of completing the memorial under the legal advice of eminent counsel, is being actively pushed on, and that it will be ready for signatures in three or four days. Intending subscribers to the above fund are requested to send in their subscription either to the secretaries or the treasurers, or the Bombay Bank, where an account has been opened in the names of the latter.

Maneckji Aslaji is committed to the Sessions. That was expected to be as a matter of course. His fate will be decided at the Sessions. There is strong evidence against him—evidence furnished independently of the police,—but as we have already stated our belief, it may not be found by the judge and the jury to be strong enough to convict him. The scrupulous regard with which the English law has provided safeguards against punishment being unconsciously inflicted upon innocent persons is illustrated by maxims like the one which holds that it is better that ten guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should suffer punishment by mistake. If Aslaji is one of the persons who have done the horrible deed, his escape and the consequent escape of his accomplice will be a grievous and terrible wrong, and the police will be held for all time morally guilty of having, from whatever motive, contributed to that wrong. It is painful and lamentable to think that a terrible wrong, which has rent asunder the heart of the public, should go unredressed, simply because it has pleased the professional detectors of crime to say that no crime whatever has been committed. This is a matter of public concern, because the larger question of public safety is involved in it.

A due recognition of this fact is to be found in the formation of a large and influential committee which is not entirely composed of the Parsis. This being a question of truth and justice, as well as of personal safety, all men with a conscience are equally interested in it, to whatever section of the community they may belong. The very formation of the committee, headed by leaders of society like Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy and Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, is a slur and a stigma on the conduct of the police. It shows that the public have no confidence in them. It reveals the deplorable fact that the public have been forced to the necessity of taking upon themselves a work which, first and last, it is the duty of the police to perform. It is a very tough, uphill work for them. In their search for truth, they will have to make a hard fight with the powers of darkness. Even now the Government may, if they choose, relieve the committee of a task which, however willing, they have neither the means nor the power to perform well and efficiently, by appointing a commission whose integrity, capacity, and willingness for the honest discharge of the trust reposed in them may be beyond a question.

THE HYGIENIC CONGRESS OF LONDON.

The *Kaisar-i-Hind* remarks:—It gives us great pleasure to add our testimony to that of our daily contemporaries, to the ability and worth of our already distinguished townsman, Dr. Kaikhusro N. Bahdurji. This talented doctor has only been among us for three years. But he seems to have already carved out a name for himself in the honourable profession to which he belongs. He has out-distanced many an old physician, and by his sterling force of character, as much by his forensic abilities, he has been able to hold more than his own with his English compeers. It is owing to the healthy, but perfectly justifiable criticisms of this young M. D. of the London University, that many a dark spot in the administration of Sir J. J. Hospital and many a glaring defect in the collegiate studies and the professional staff of Grant Medical College, that excellent reforms have lately been instituted. But for the genuine sympathy of Lord Reay on these matters, Bombay would have hardly been able to witness those salutary reforms; not that therefore the administration of the hospital and the college is all that is to be wished for. Unfortunately, the irrational and clannish opposition of the European physicians has partially neutralised the great good which Lord Reay initiated at the instance of the good doctor. But Dr. Bahdurji is a host in himself, and we are sure that with that immense pluck, energy and perseverance that he possesses, he will still be able to make his mark in the history of that hospital. It was no mean triumph to have been able to be appointed Honorary Physician to it; and it is a further and fresh proof of his growing reputation that he has been invited by the Supreme Government to be one of the Indian delegates to the forthcoming Hygienic Congress in London. We dare say Dr. Bahdurji will acquit himself with credit in that assembly of eminent medical experts, and cover himself with honour. It will be another feather in his cap, and Bombay ought not only to be proud of him on his return, but receive him with a warm welcome. Dr. Bahdurji will read a paper each in the hygienic and demographic departments. He leaves on the 17th proximo, and we are certain many will miss for a time his familiar face, while those afflicted with diseases will sorely feel his temporary absence.

The *Indian Spectator* observes:—The selection of Dr. K. N. Bahdurji as a delegate on behalf of the Government to the coming International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, is happy in every respect. In their zeal for the sanitary improvement of India, it is feared some over-civilised enthusiasts may seek to foist on India measures involving much wasteful expenditure, but it may be hoped Dr. Bahdurji will not allow the interests of his countrymen to suffer. In sanitary science India has made every little progress, but it is to be doubted if the scientific contrivances of civilised Europe are a remedy for the squalid habits and a low standard of living of people in the grip of poverty.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 22.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

213-91—In person, a pauper—Mogaboi vs Thucker Premjee Kewal and another.
215-91—Little S, F and N—Motechund Hurruckchund and another vs Maneckchund Amoluck.
220-91—In person, a pauper—Rustomjee Sorabjee Ichaporia vs. Ruttonjee Jewanjee Davur.

For investigation of pauperisim.

27-91—In person—Thackirdas Baliramdas Bawa vs Gungadas Jumnadas Bawa—Tyabjee and D.

Postponed Long Causes.

45-91—Mirza H K—Mahomed bin Bapoo Kajee vs Hussan V lad Bawa Thakoor and others—Bhaishunker and K—Part heard.
145-88—J C Cama—Buchoobai vs. Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and others—M D and J, P G and S, C B and Co, and M E and H.
316-87—Pestonji and R—Hormusjee Cursetji Dubash and another vs Buchoobai and others—J C Cama, L, S, F and N, P G and S, and M D and J.
554-90—Little, S F and N—Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpal vs Damodhur Khimjee—Crawford, B B and B.
632-90—Ardesir, H and D—Janmahomed Hajee Ebrahim Joosub and another vs Sayaju Assana—Janardhun and A.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

450-89—Conroy and B—Hajee Abdool Rahiman Hajee Allarakhia vs Hajee Nurmahomed Hajee Tarmahomed and others—Payne, G and S.

Defended New Long Causes.

112-91—Tyabjee and D—Joshee Hurry Ruttonsey vs. Tookaram Ramjee and another—In person.
116-91—Wadia and G—Meherbai vs. Cooverjee Cawasjee and another—Pestonjee R and K.
136-91—Payne, G, and S—Bhanjee Damjee vs Hirjee Mitha—T A Bland.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Testamentary Suit.

12-91—Macfarlane, E and A—Dinbai vs Framjee Jewanjee Master—M N Saklatwala.

Postponed Long Causes.

565-89—Crawford, B., B., and B.—Dhunbaijee vs. Nowrojee Bomonjee Vakeel and others.—A., H., and D., P. and R., B. and M., W. and G., and J. C. Cama.—(For further hearing.)
341-90—Thakurdas, D., and C.—Datoobhai Ebrahim, vs Karim Mahomed Jamal.—Khunderao M.
724-89—Balkrishna and D.—Soorjee Vussonjee vs. Somalee Sala Mahomed Hassom.
101-90—Macfarlane, E., and H.—Rughoonath Jaising vs. Ramjee Bhugwan.—Jefferson, B., D., and K.
607-99—Roughton and B.—Bachoo Haji Abdulla vs. Haji Cassum Balladina.—Jefferson, B., D., and K.
545-90—Thakurdas, D., and C.—Ghelabhoy Muljee vs. Bapoo Balset Lubdy.—J. C. Cama.
331-90—Jefferson, B., D., and K.—Bai Gunga vs. Hurjewan Vussonjee.—Little, S., F., and N.
515-90—In person.—Bhugvandas Ramjee vs. Dagdu Essu.—In person.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

307-89—A. F. Turner.—Bomonjee Cursetjee Bhandupwalla, vs. Dadabhoy Cursetjee Bhandupwalla and others.—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

656-90—Bicknell and M.—Eduljee Aslajee Daroowalla vs. Pirosbai and others. Chitnis, M., and M.
33-91—Khunderao M—Bejonjee Jehangir Buxey vs Ardesir Jehangir Buxey—Ardeshir H and D.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nerbudda, 1,948 tons, Captain J Anderson, sailed on Saturday last for Galle, in ballast.

THE British s s Springfield 1,413 tons, Captain John J Robson, cleared on Saturday last for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Arabian Prince, 1,443 tons, Captain W J Wilburn, cleared on Saturday last for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Redcar, 1,128 tons, Captain John Waller, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Newport (13th May) via Genoa, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W & A Graham and Co.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Amphitrite, 2,486 tons, Captain B Vidos, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo, Mr G Doby, as cabin and 29 deck passengers.

THE British s s Drumfels, 1,568 tons, Captain A C Steidelman, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Liverpool, with a general cargo and three deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain J Livingstone, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Walker, Lieut H M Baker, Mr Haji Abdoola and 67 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Veera	1536	Forth	A	W& A Graham & Co
" C. Macdonald	1716	Rule	A	F Muir & Co
" Ebro	1591	Morgan	B	F Muir & Co
" H Balckow	639	Hughes	C	B & P S N Co.
" L. Abbey	1570	Cooper	D	W& A Graham & Co
" Cy. of Dundee	2612	Halley	E	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Oriental	939	Forbes	F	B I S N Co
" Taif	878	Hannah	G	HajeeCassum Joosub
" Cyril	1545	Taylor	H J	
" Springfield	1457	Robson	K	W& A Graham & Co
" Surat			L	Shepherd & Co
" Langstone	1515	Thompson	M	W& A Graham & Co
" Thorntondale	1398	Hick	N	C. Eduljee
" Muriel	1564	Vasey	O	M Mackenzie & Co
" Eggleston Abbey	1537	Vyoyan	P	W & A Graham &Co
" Swainby	1763	Greene	Q	F Muir & Co
" Castle Eden	1555	Shadwick	30 tons crane	W&A Graham & Co
" Strathclyde	2151	White	Alongside	W & A Graham & Co.
" Chelydra	1794	Gould		Beyts Craig & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Lincolnshire	1741	Burgess	1	R. Bomanji.
" L. Tower	2071	Stewart	3	F Muir & Co
" Amana	2049	Kilgour	4	K Nixon & Co
" Falshaw	1483	Farnell	4	J Mackintosh & Co
" A. Prince	1443	Wilburn	6	W& A Graham & Co
" Thisbe	1848	Costanso	7	J Janni.
" M. Anning	1319	Partridge	8	W& A Graham & Co
" Lycia	2116	Jones	9	K Nixon & Co
" Rhenfels	1773	Weber	10	Glade & Co
" Whitefield	1560	Dalziel	11	Erusthausen & Co
" P. Garfield	1289	Cartmer	12	W& A Graham & Co
" Idar	2595	Hughes	13	E Bates & Co
" Kt. Errant	2240	Mathews	17	K Nixon & Co
" Accomac	1629	Chambers	Alongside	The Captain.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

I G S Magdala .. .. .. Indian Marine

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Drumfels (s)	Steidelman	Liverpool, May 23.
	Amphitrite (s)	Vidos	Trieste, June 3.
	Elmete (s)	Williamson	Manfredona, June 2.
	D. Balduino (s)	Cruciani	Put back from Sea.
	Siam (s)	Nantes	Aden.
21	Strathesk (s)	Walker	Cardiff, May 22.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Springfield (s)	Robson	Havre.
	Arabian Prince (s)	Milburn	Havre.
	Nerbudda (s)	Anderson	Galle.
21	Pemba (s)	Livingstone	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Redcar began to load on Saturday last for Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
16	Allanshaw ship	Ferry	Liverpool, March 11.
17	Khedive s	Moule	London, May 15.
	Calliope s	Fleetham	Colombo, June 9.
	P. Bourgeois bqe	Bolo	Bourbon, May 21.
	Newerato ship	Werneke	Liverpool, Jan 20.
	Japan s	Olifert	Hongkong, June 2.

DEPARTURE.

June 17.—Steamer Canara.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
18	Java s	Calcutta.
	Nizam s	Bombay.
	Goalpara s	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

June.		
17	Nuddea s	Rangoon.
	Nadir s	Bombay.
	Clan Macintosh s	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 20.

FROM LONDON.

Ebro s—5 casks lanterns, Soomar Veera; 8 cases soap, C Macdonald and Co; 50 packages oilmenstores, &c., R Jooma; 124 packages oilmenstores, B Nuzerally; 18 bales printing papers, G V Shricrishnadas; 135 cases candles, L Ebram and Co; 26 packages writing and printing papers, M A Essabhoy and Co; 47 cases oilmenstores, D Cowasjee.

Bombay s—4,366 plates hard spelter, H Goculdass; 125 boxes candles, S A S Dawood; 3 cases medicine, Bright and Co; 24 cases oilmenstores, &c., Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy and Co; 14 packages merchandise, A N and C S Co-operative Society; 131 cases oilmenstores, A Sallaybhoy; 114 cases oilmenstores, B Nuzerally; 4 cases biscuits, M M Vulljee; 24 packages provisions, Phillips and Co; 2 cases musical instruments, T S Ramchunder and Bros.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—1 case printing materials, M Jehangir and Co; 39 packages soap, &c., John A Kirkbride; 5 cases ham and bacon, Eduljee Bazunjee; 12 barrels ham and bacon, Treacher and Co.

FROM BREMEN.

Gutenfels s—12 cases burners, F Fischer and Co.

FROM HULL.

Ebro s—60 cases matches, A Ebrahim; 100 cases matches, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—250 cases window glass, Finlay Muir and Co; 8 cases brass lamps, M Currumsey; 75 packages slate pencils, H A H Hassum; 300 cases window glass, S Hussonally, 10 bales writing papers, E M Abdoolally and Co; 60 cases slate pencils, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 110 cases window glass, A Noorbhoy; 51 cases window glass, M Goolamally.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—3 cases accordeons, H M H Allana.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Timor s—1,000 bales cotton fly, Pregjee Hirjee and Co; 200 tons linseed, Thos H Moore and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 72 bales cotton, Ootamchand Hirji; 215 bales cotton, Hajee Zanal Abodin.

City of Dundee s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers, 58 bales cotton waste, Edwin Butterworth and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

Eden Hall s—2,009 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Whitefield s—6,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 20,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 12,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

Kt Commander s—4,500 cwts wheat, and 3,999 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 27 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 4,000 cwts wheat, and 1,000½ cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

Redcar s—38,750 cwts wheat, Stark Winkler and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lycia s—786 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

Kt Errant s—2,000 cwts linseed, R Purshotum; 1,000 cwts wheat, and 1,726½ cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Lansdowne Tower s—200 bales cotton fly, and 175 bales cotton droppings, Dewjee Virjee.

St Enoch s—8,000 cwts wheat, and 12,006 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—490 bales cotton, Glade and Co.; 220 bales cotton, Durst and Co.; 220 bales cotton, A. S. Moodeliar and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ebro s—630 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co.; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

Livingstone s—2,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Amana s—916 cwts rapeseed, 1,116 cwts wheat and 4,571 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

Chelydra s—1,350 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 4,200 cwts casterseed, Ralli Brothers.

Idar s—2,000 cwts wheat, R. Purshotum; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

County of York s—4,999 cwts groundnuts and 22,600 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 6,750 cwts wheat, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 999 cwts gingellyseed, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Castle Eden s—110 bales cotton, Gadum Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Castle Eden s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Falsshaw s—900 cwts wheat, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Idar s—999 cwts linseed, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thisbe s—50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 148 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 175 bales cotton, K Hurmookrai; 586 cwts sandlewood chips, M Hajee Esac Ellias; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGAI.

Thisbe s—125 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 61 bales twist, C. Ebram; 50 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton M Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 20.
Street, Surgeon, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Poona.

JUNE 21.
Baker, Lieut, Bo, Durham L I, on duty, to Quetta.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 20TH OF JUNE, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·579	W S W	4	108·0	86·1	36	..	0·78	—0·57
Agra	29·595	S W	7	110·5	84·4	24	..	1·83	+0·48
Cawnpore	29·578	W	7	110·6	81·1	31	..	0·10	..
Allahabad	29·561	WNW	6	111·4	84·2	36	..	0·33	—1·50
Jhansi	29·578	N W	5	110·5	82·2	19	..	0·05	—1·79
Jacobabad	29·646	N W	5	112·7	80·7	19	..	..	..
Karachi	29·744	W S W	16	92·0	78·7	79	..	0·01	—0·05
Ajmere	29·691	W	13	106·8	85·5	41	..	0·10	—0·57
Deesa	29·769	N N E	11	109·4	81·7	55	..	..	—0·46
Rajkote	29·800	W	14	105·9	76·6	76	..	0·08	—1·67
Veraval	29·819	W S W	8	87·8	79·3	83	..	..	..
Neemuch	29·700	W	9	106·0	80·6	40	..	..	—1·34
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saugor	29·634	N W	3	108·4	79·8	22	..	0·74	—1·76
Jubbulpur	29·645	WNW	2	108·0	77·1	28	..	1·83	—3·38
Hoshangabad	29·672	W	6	110·5	89·4	43	..	..	—4·35
Khandwa	29·705	N W	13	109·7	86·3	47	..	0·45	—2·88
Raipur	29·594	W S W	6	110·3	88·4	39	..	0·17	—5·80
Nagpoor	29·620	WNW	7	105·8	90·3	31	..	..	—5·89
Amraoti	29·676	WNW	8	111·8	83·8	33	..	..	—4·23
Akola	29·725	N W	13	111·9	84·8	38	..	..	—2·91
Surat	29·823	W S W	F	98·6	82·0	72	..	..	—3·57
Malegaon	29·747	WNW	13	105·4	78·2	52	0·00	0·09	—3·18
Bombay	29·846	W	9	92·3	83·4	71	..	0·35	—10·58
Poona (Yeraoda)	29·859	WNW	15	103·9	75·4	70	..	..	—2·84
Sholapore	29·832	WNW	15	106·2	76·0	61	..	0·04	—3·81
Ratnagiri	29·861	N N W	8	92·9	79·8	65	0·01	0·46	—19·97
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goa	29·898	S E	3	91·0	79·0	75	..	2·72	..
Karwar	29·901	S W	3	87·8	74·2	84	0·82	5·34	—21·58
Mangalore	29·917	Calm	2	88·8	74·9	95	0·33	19·68	—6·83
Calicut	29·898	N W	4	86·3	75·0	86	0·33	21·73	—2·71
Cochin	29·916	N E	M	85·8	75·6	92	0·87	15·54	—4·42
Bangalore	29·895	W S W	2	84·7	65·9	75	..	8·37	+6·28
Secunderabad	29·762	W S W	12	101·8	77·2	62	..	0·10	—2·58
Masuliptm.	29·733	WNW	6	05·2	81·5	80	..	2·49	—0·57
Bellary	29·829	N W	11	101·0	70·9	66	1·58	1·76	+0·66
Cuddapah	29·832	WNW	..	107·3	75·4	63	0·54	1·28	—0·95
Madras	29·761	N N W	14	101·3	81·0	49	..	..	..
Coimbatore	29·901	S	7	88·2	70·8	65	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	29·794	W	11	103·2	77·7	68	0·36	0·41	—0·30
Negapatam	29·750	W	3	98·1	80·9	69	..	0·08	—1·00
Colombo, (19th June).	29·913	SW	17	84·5	73·5	8	3·60	9·75	—3·25

Bombay local rainfall (19th) E. G. H=0·00 (0·08); G. T. H.=0·00 (0·09); C. P.=0·00 (0·35).

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased rapidly at Karwar, briskly at Sholapur and Cuddapah, and moderately or slightly in Gujarat, on the Malabar Coast, and also at Akola, Amraoti, Surat, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa and Secunderabad. Elsewhere it has fallen, the fall being brisk in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, and moderate or slight in other places. Readings are lowest in the neighbourhood of Allahabad and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderately steep. The barometer reads below the normal average at Nagpur, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatom, and above it elsewhere. Winds at Karwar and Goa have a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while in other districts they remain much the same as yesterday. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Ajmere, Rajkot, Khandwa, Malegaon, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras and Trichinopoly. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles per hour at Khandwa, 20 at Ajmere, Malegaon and Calicut, 18 at Masulipatam and Rajkot, 16 at Secunderabad, Surat and Raipur, and 14 at Neemuch. The maximum temperature is about 1° to 2° below the normal average at Karachi, Bangalore and Coimbatore but is above it elsewhere, the excess being 16° at Raipur, Akola and Amraoti, 13° at Jubulpore, Hoshangabad and Khandwa, 12° at Malegaon, Sholapur and Secunderabad, and 9° at Masulipatam, Nagpur, Saugor, Deesa and Allahabad. The highest maximum reported is 113° at Jacobabad. Nights are more or less cool at Agra, Jacobabad, Karachi, Rajkot Jubulpore, Karwar, Bangalore, Bellary and Coimbatore, but are hot elsewhere. The lowest temperature registered last night was 66° at Bangalore.

Humidity has risen in Berar, the Central Provinces, and also at Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Mangalore, Cochin, Secunderabad, Karachi and Cuddapah. The skies are cloudy to overcast in Berar, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore, Gujarat and on the Malabar Coast. Bellary report, 1-58 inches and Cochin and Karwar about an inch; and Malegaon, Rantnagiri, Mangalore, Calicut, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly have received light to moderate showers also. The monsoon gradient between Cochin and Karwar is extremely weak, but other conditions being generally favourable, more or less rain is likely on the Malabar Coast. The weather conditions to the northwards of Karwar as far as Bombay have improved rapidly, and the monsoon gradient is nearly normal to-day; hence rain is probable on that coast. The thermal difference between Karwar and Ratnagiri is large, and indicates the probability of strong winds there.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

The barometer has risen slowly in the west and centre of the Peninsula and Guzerat, and has fallen elsewhere; briskly in the Circars and along the foot of the Himalayas. Readings are high in the West Coast and south of the Bay, and low in Punjab and the N.-W. Provinces. Winds are little changed; and are variable in the West Coast, and north-westerly to westerly in other parts of the Peninsula and the central parts of India; southerly at the head of Bay, and easterly in the north of Bengal. The force is strong at the head of the Bay. The temperature has risen in the central and north-western stations. The mean temperature is a trifle below the normal in Burma and Punjab, and above elsewhere. The heat is excessive in the Central Provinces, the highest maximum being 113 degrees in Jacobabad. Rain has fallen in Lower Burma, Assam, and Malabar, and a few showers in Madras. The conditions are apparently unsettled in the Andaman Sea, and perhaps off the Circar Coast.

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

Pressure has fallen everywhere, the fall being brisk in the Indus Valley and the West Coast, and moderate elsewhere. It is highest in Malabar and Ceylon, lowest in Punjab, and relatively low in West Bengal. Winds have shifted to the south-east of the Bombay Coast; otherwise the directions are little changed, the force being below the normal. The temperature has changed irregularly in Northern India; risen in Madras generally; and fallen elsewhere; the mean being normal in all the provinces, except Punjab. The excess equals 11 degrees in the Central Provinces, and 5 degrees in Bengal and Central India; the highest maximum being 114 in Nagpur. Rain has fallen in Lower Burma, North Bengal, and in the West Coast. It has now extended northward as far as Bombay, and conditions are apparently changing quickly on the West Coast.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 19th June, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·761
Temperature of the Air	86·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	·705
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	92·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	82·1
General Directions of Wind*	WNW, W, WNW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	205
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·35
" " year	0·55
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th June	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

MR. ERNEST BENZON, the erstwhile "Jubilee Plunger," has settled down to a quiet, domestic life, and figures as a member of the Llandudno local parliament, in which seaside resort he is a popular citizen.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

6 pieces furniture tapestry.
1 case 80 Jocker clocks, with music.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of teakwood large and small writing desks, chairs, bookpress, revolving cloth rack, &c.

1 bundle coir matting.
2 cases colour.
2 cases cutlery.
1 case hardware.
80 bundle wire fencers.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Jaichand Ruttonjee—

1113—9156—1 case woollen twill gauze flannel.
9712—1 „ colored woollen Italian, 35 inches.

On account and at the risk of Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Kerrawalla—

1147—1779—1 case 34 pieces fancy velvets.

On account of the concerned—

1111—9854—1 case all wool twill gauze flannel.
1082—9398-99 2 cases black merino.
461—1 case woollen Italians.

On account of the concerned ex s s Werneth Hall—

F T—S P—& Co.—362-61—3 bales 13 rolls Brussels carpets.

On account of the concerned—

1 case gilt moulding.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 light serviceable victoria.
1 victoria in good order with a strong gray Arab galloway, about 5 years, and harness.
1 strong office brougham in good order.
1 strong landauletto in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

SALE OF SCRAP IRON, TIMBERWOOD, TOOLS, &c.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant at 2 p. m. a large quantity of scrap iron, timber, fire-wood, and tools of various descriptions, in lots to suit all classes of purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ripon Road, Byculla, next to Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s establishment the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood teakwood household furniture platedware, crockery and glassware, Hink's table and hanging lamps, nearly new Ariston, Wilcox and Gibb's sewing machine on stand, strong built oval shaped office shigram, English-built open carriage, strong bay horse, set of harness, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of Mr. S. SPANION.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 22, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SOLID SILVER WARE, FURNITURE, &c., AT MODY KHANA.

Under instructions from the Special Commissioner and Receiver appointed in suit No. 565 of 1889, (Dhunbaijee vs. Nowrojee Bomanjee and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., at Mody Khana, in the house of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Modi, a few lots of household furniture, a large lot of solid silverware, and brass and copper vessels, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Lost Luggage and unclaimed articles at the Lost Luggage Office, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place.

A quantity of lost luggage and unclaimed articles.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery, and glassware, handsome China, and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., &c., the property of S. KIDDLE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will b on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed Property, with two Bungalows and Stables, at Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Under instructions from the administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Shaik Essau bin Curtas, late of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 4th July next, at 4 p.m., the following property, viz., bungalow and stables belonging to the said estate, viz.:—

All that piece of parcel of land or ground, together with the two Bungalows and the stables standing thereon fronting the Bellasis Road, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement 5,431-5-9 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's old No. 461, new No. a-13983, old Survey No. 247, and new Survey No. 32-3562, 2-7-3566, 1-3575, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of Ardeseer Bejonjee Limboowalla and Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Bottlewalla, on the west partly by land included in new Survey No. 3574, now or formerly belonging to Hajee Mahomed Jitekar, and partly by portion of old race coures, on the north by land included in new Survey Nos. 3562 and 3563, and on the south by the Bellasis Road. The said property is known as the Shaik Essau bin Curtas Stables, and was used for purpose of the said stable.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 22, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 3 VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES ON THE APOLLO RECLAMATION ESTATE.

By order of the mortgagee, Thucker Goculdass Madhowjee and pursuant to the power of sale contained in two separate indentures of mortgage bearing date the 21st February and 28th May, 1888, respectively, and made between Mr. Hassum Meeya Ahmed of the one part, and the said Thucker Goculdass Madhowjee of the other part, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p. m., the following landed properties, on account and at the risk of the said mortgagor, Mr. Hassum Meeya Ahmed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, Attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, admeasuring (545 4-9) square yards, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-houses or buildings standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the site of a proposed Road, on or towards the south by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, on or towards the east by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. , Street No. , and which said premises are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed.

LOT No. 2.

All that the right, title and interest of the said Goculdass Madhowjee as second mortgagee in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (426 8-9) square yards, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses or buildings standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north and south by land leased to the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed, on or towards the east by the vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. , and Street No. , and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of tenants of the said Hassun Meeya Ahmed.

Notice is hereby given that the said above premises Lot 2 will be sold subject to an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 29th February, 1888, and made between the said Hassun Meeya Ahmed of the one part and Mr. Byramjee Dorabshaw Nariman of the other part to secure a sum of Rs. 18,000 and interest thereon.

LOT No. 3.

All that the right, title, and interest of the said Goculdass Madhowjee as second mortgagee in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (500 6-9) square yards, together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling houses or buildings standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by a plot of land leased to the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed, on or towards the south by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the said trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. , Street No. , and are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed.

Notice is hereby given that the above Lot No. 3 will be sold subject to an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 30th day of July, 1887, and an indenture of further charge, bearing date the 9th day of November, 1887, and respectively made between the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed of the one part and Mr. Munchershaw Bezanjee of the other part to secure the sums of Rupees 20,000 and 5,000 respectively, and interest thereon.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, June 22, 1891.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents, and the Public that he has just received the following WATER PROOF CLOTHING of best English-make and of latest Leading Fashions. The prices are EXCEPTIONALLY CHEAP to suit every body.

GENT'S Best Black and Brown Merino Water Proof Coats, Coats with Capes, Cloaks, and Gaiters, all sewn with strong thread.

LADIES' Best Cashmere Water Proof Cloaks, of different colors, and sewn with strong thread.

COACHMEN'S broad cloth Rain Coats, with Oil Cloth Covers.

BEST White and Black Water Proof Cloth, 60" wide.

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Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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BOYS' TRICYCLES.
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 20.

CONSOLS were ⅛ per cent. higher in London yesterday, at 95⅝; the market rates of discount being unchanged; and Indian Sterling Loan unaltered at 105½. An advance of ⅜d. took place in the price of Bar Silver, at 45d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities were one per cent. higher in Fours, and ⅞ in 4½ per cents., at £76¾ and £78¼, respectively; while, in New York, the metal was 1⅜ cent higher, at 100⅜ cents, with Exchange ½ cent up, at 4·88¼ dollars; and the United States Treasury bought yesterday 559·000 ounces at 98·55 to 100·30 cents. The Indian Council made extra allotments of 3 lakhs of Bills on Bombay yesterday, at 1s. 5 3-32 to ⅛d., and 7¾ lakhs on Calcutta at 1s. 5 1-32 to 1s. 5 3-32d., the extreme price showing an advance of ⅛d. on Wednesday's regular allotment rate, and of ⅛d. on that of the extra Bills placed on Thursday. The Banks' buying rate, however, remained at 1s. 4 11-16. Reuter quotes Braziers' Copper at £62 per ton, and Yellow Metal at 5⅞. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay is still called 7s. per ton. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 95 *ex-coupon*; Exchange on London was unaltered at frs. 25·29.

To-day, a further advance of ½d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London, at 45½d.; and of ⅞ per cent. in Rupee Paper in each denomination at £77⅝ for Fours, and £79⅛ in 4½ per Cents; and in New York Silver was ⅜ cent higher, at 100¾. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was further reduced by ⅛, making it 1⅞ per cent. The Exchange Banks put up their buying rate on India by 3-16d., say to 1s. 4⅞d.

In General Produce, the Market for Bombay Linseed was firmer yesterday; but quotations still come 42s. per quarter on the spot, and 42s. 6d. to arrive, ex-quay. Wheat was flat, and prices for No. 1 Soft White, White Delhi, and Soft Red, on the spot in Liverpool, were all 1d. per cental lower, at 8s. 1d., 7s. 11d., and 8s. ex-quay. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,840,000 quarters, compared with 2,780,000 quarters on the water a week ago.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening, both generally and for Surats, and Arrivals dull, the total Sales having been only 6,000 bales, including 600 East Indian, 4 9-16d. was still the price of Mid.-Americans; and Arrivals were unchanged in all positions; but on East Indian Cotton there was a decline of ⅛d. per lb. in Bengals of all grades, and of 1-16d. in Tinnys. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. This afternoon, the market closed quiet, all round, a further decline of 1-16d. having been established in spot Mid.-Americans, at 4⅜d. per lb.; while Arrivals are 1-32d. lower in all positions excepting the most distant, in which the decline is 1-64d. Surats show no further change. The day's Imports have been 19,000 bales. Quotations from Havre come a franc lower for "Good" Oomra, and 1½ franc down for "Fine" Broach, at fcs. 40 and fcs. 53, respectively.

The Manchester Market was quiet yesterday; and the quotations wired by Reuter show some decline, say of 1½d. in 7 lbs., 45in. 9 lbs. and 54in. 11 lbs. Grey Shirtings; and of ½d. in 8½ lbs. Shirtings, 39in. Jacconets, 45in. Mulls, and 3 lbs. and 5¼ lbs. Madapolams 40, Mule Twist stood at 8¼d. per lb. This afternoon the market closed quiet.

The weekly statistics from Liverpool make the total Sales 7,000 bales more than on the week preceding, at 50,000 bales: 2,000 bales more having been forwarded to consumers, at 58,000 bales. The Imports were 23,000 bales less, at 35,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished during the week by 24,000 bales; but as it stood yesterday, it was 259,000 bales heavier than last year, at the same time, and 322,000 bales more than in 1889. The Stock of Surats was 6,000 bales less, at 115,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had fallen off by 50,000 bales; but that of East Indian Cotton was unchanged; and the comparative statement which we give below continues to show a large increase in the total Supply, both as against last year and the year before; while of Surats there were less in sight compared with last year, though more as against the year before. In prices, there had been a decline of 1-16 in ready Americans and of 10 64d. to 3-16d. in Arrivals during the week; and East Indians were partially 1-16d. to ⅛d. lower. Compared with the prices ruling for spot American Cotton in Liverpool at the same time last year and the year before, yesterday's quotation show a decline of 1⅞d. and 1½d., respectively.

A further drop of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday at 8⅜; and September Futures were 12 points lower, at 8·17 cents. The total Receipts at the U. S. Ports showed yesterday an increase of 1,076,000 bales compared with last season's, and of 1,331,000 bales as against those for the year before. The quantity in sight yesterday was 8,450,000 bales, against 8,430,000 bales visible a week ago. To-day, there has been no further change in the spot price; but September Futures are 3 points lower, at 8·14 cents.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisions with the two previous seasons:—

	1891.	1890.	1839.
Week's receipts....................	20,000	3,000	3,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom ..	28,000	7,000	15,000
„ „ Continent...........	10,000	...	11,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '90	6,811,000	5,735,000	5,480,000
„ Exports to U. K. do......	3,205,000	2,739,000	2,699,000
„ „ to Continent do....	2,408,000	2,018,000	1,881,000
„ Stock in the Ports..........	320,000	117,000	216,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 19th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	2,640,000	1,853,830	1,655,630
„ „ Surats....	552,000	647,330	433,350
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,170,000	911,380	848,450
„ London	17,000	11,000	14,000
American afloat	70,000	20,000	15,600
East Indian „	30,000	82,000	60,000
Total ...	1,287,000	1,024,380	937,450
Price of Mid.-Americans.........	4 9-16d.	6 7-16d.	6 1-16d.
„ Good Dhollera.........	3 5-8d.	4½d.	4 11-16d.
Difference......	15-16d.	1 11-16d.	1⅜d.

Little has been done in Cotton here to-day, exporters having bought only 150 bales of Dharwar, at Rs. 162; while the purchases for Mill account sum up 1,000 bales, consisting of 550 Julgaum, at Rs. 151-3; 350 Bhownugger, at Rs. 145-62¾; and 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 157. The tone of the market has been quiet, and prices are unchanged.

WHEAT.—Only a moderate business has been passing in this market to-day; but the feeling has kept steady, and all discriptions are unchanged in value.

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent in a generally steady market; but *Linseed* is half an anna per cwt. lower at Rs. 6-9-6 to Rs. 6-12-6 per cwt; other kinds being unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,470	bales.
Wheat	86,10[illegible]	cwt.
Linseed...........................	14,808	„
Rapeseed	2,964	„
Poppyseed	2,110	„
Ground Nuts	1,263	„
Castorseed	1,242	„

FREIGHTS are still weak. Business has been done to-day for Liverpool, at 18s. 9d. per ton for ready cargo; and June shipment to Dunkirk, at 20s. 6d. to 20s. per ton.

EXCHANGE, under the influence of the advices regarding the governing metal above chronicled opened firm at 1s. 5 1-16d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits; and a further advance of about 1-16d. in Bank and Private Paper was established during the day, the market closing with a firm feeling in anticipation of a further rise in Silver, at the following ready rates:—

Bank Bills on Demand ......1s. 5 3-32d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ......1s. 5 1-16d.		„
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 5 7-32d.		„
Credits do.	...1s. 5 ⅜d.	„
Francs do.	...1·83¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER, under the same influence as that affecting Exchange, and assisted by the position of the Money Market, has been steady at a further smart advance in prices. Fours for Money having reached 108 3-16, which was the closing quotation, while for the two next Accounts 108 1-16 and 107¾ respectively have become the rates. 108⅜ is the nominal price of 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—There has been an improved enquiry for Cotton and Mill and Press Scrip to-day, leading to some advance in rates in several cases at our quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 1½ higher, at Rs. 961½.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AHMEDNAGAR.

BIRTH.

CLABBY—June 19, at Ahmednagar, the wife of W. G. Clabby, Bombay Forest Department, of a daughter.

AHMEDABAD.

BIRTH.

BOSE—June 19, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Lalit M. Bose, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

EASDON—June 20, at Poona, the wife of W. Easdon, Traffic Department, G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

ROGERS—June 20, at Girgaum, the wife of H. Rogers, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHERRY—June 11, at St Thomas' Mount, Madras, the wife of Sergeant J Cherry, DPW, of a son.

GRIFFITHS—June 10, at Kasauli, the wife of the Rev T M Milnes Griffiths, M A, Chaplain, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CLARK—DAVIES—June 10, at "Plaisance," Quetta, Beluchistan, the residence of the Bride, by the Revd James Shaw, Officiating Chaplain, Church of Scotland, John, eldest son of A Clark, Esq, General Foreman, North-Western Railway, Karachi, to Justina Picton, eldest daughter of D Picton Davies, C E, Contractor, Quetta.

DEATHS.

CONCANNON—May 25, at Dehra Dun, Mr John W Concannon (Retired), Deputy Collector, N-W P, aged 64 years.

COLEMAN—June 16, at Calcutta, Charles Coleman (late of the Agra Bank, Calcutta) aged 49 years and 11 months.

GANTZ—June 17, at Veysarpady, Madras, of acute pneumonia, Emma Maria Erskine Gantz, widow of the late Julius Walter Gantz, aged 67 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1891.

THE Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Bombay Presidency, recently issued, gives, on the whole, a satisfactory account of the public health during the year 1890. It would be perhaps too sanguine to hope that the sanitary history of the present year—with the monsoon still absent in the third decade of June—will chronicle a falling death-rate, an unusual increment of births and a general subsidence of epidemic diseases, including cholera and the far more formidable and fatal, though less dreaded, because more familiar, maladies of dysentery and diarrhœa. But it is a good omen that in a year of average rainfall, and after normal conditions, many concurrent indications show that the health of the community is in the main improving and that symptoms of any general deterioration are happily absent. No one can accuse Dr. MacRury of a disposition to take a roseate view of the state of things sanitary, coming under his observation. He prefaces his notes on the conditions affecting the general health in the places visited on tour with the remark that it is only by unwearying importunity that desirable improvements can be effected and the death-rate reduced to a normal figure throughout the Presidency. This we can well believe, when we find that even in such a favourite health resort as Mahableshwar, under the very nose of the Government, "more attention is paid to the construction and maintenance of the roads than to sanitation." The conservancy arrangements in that fashionable hill station are pronounced to be most defective. No adequate provision has been made to meet the requirements of the large numbers of people—with cattle and horses—who flock to the station in the hot season. The ravines, which are the gathering ground for the water-supply of the wells, are given up to pollution. The largest well in the place, from which the majority of the residents obtain water for drinking and cooking, is exposed to percolation from a ravine above it and from two bungalows and their out-offices in the neighbourhood. A rank growth of the underwood is permitted which interferes with the circulation of air and has the further inconvenience of affording shelter for nuisances which are by no means conducive to the general health. When Mahableshwar can afford a text for severe criticism, what may be expected in localities remote from the eye of authority? At Panchgani, which is a sort of hill appendage to Poona, and has just enjoyed distinguished patronage, "the sanitary condition is most unsatisfactory," the conservancy being extremely defective, and as usual the ravines and nullas, which are the gathering ground for the water-supply, are fouled for want of proper arrangements in suitable situations.

In places farther afield the conditions are just what might be expected in a country which has yet to acquire rudimentary ideas of methodical sanitation. Broach is pre-eminent among cities of equal population and trade for its disdain of conservancy. The Municipality spend near Rs. 12,000 on street lighting; on road watering, upwards of Rs. 8,000; on road cleaning, nearly Rs. 7,000; while the item of conservancy is represented by Rs. 3,810. Only a small portion of the filth of the town is removed; the bulk of it being kept on the premises in pits in the houses, or left on the surface of the ground; drainage there is none; when the rains come the impurities are washed into the river, which is further fouled by the boat population; the women draw the drinking water from the polluted stream on which all this foulness floats with the tide. Dr. MacRury is strongly of opinion that much of the money squandered in unnecessary road lighting and in deluging the highways with water until progression on foot and on horseback becomes difficult and dangerous would be better laid out on drainage and conservancy. The same lack of discrimination between essentials and non-essentials is observable in many directions. In Hyderabad Sind the drainage and conservancy are very imperfect and unsatisfactory, while the expenditure on road cleaning and watering is excessive. This seems to be a prevailing feature in Sind. At Jacobabad, there are twenty-six sweepers for the roads, and only four for the houses; the roads are kept in good order, while the out-skirts of the town are freely used for the deposit of filth. At Kotri likewise the conservancy establishment "needs to be strengthened at the expense of the road-cleaning and watering staff." At Shikarpur, there are forty-eight sweepers for the roads, while for the other class of conservancy, eleven women and one man are employed—with results which may easily be imagined. In Karachi there is much water in the wrong place. The abundant supply from the new works is used lavishly and wastefully in houses and gardens, while there is no proper system of drainage. The consequence is that the subsoil has become water-logged. The water is near the surface and requires to be lowered by a proper system of drainage that would allow of the abolition of the cesspools which undermine the city and pollute its soil. The conservancy arrangements are inefficient and are not subject to proper control. The system of removing the night-soil is highly offensive and most dangerous to the public health. It is mixed with town sweepings and carried through the town in open wooden carts. All this constitutes a condition of affairs which is pronounced to be serious and dangerous in a populous city with a large garrison. The local Health Officer is arraigned by the Sanitary Commissioner as wanting in system, and not having a firm grasp of the machinery at his disposal. It is recommended that the sullage and waste water now drenching Karachi should be utilised on the Moach Plain which might be converted into a profitable sewage farm. In any case the necessity for making provision for the escape of the subsoil water by deep cuttings or by regular drainage seems to be urgent.

While the present state of popular resorts like Mahableshwar and of many, and indeed most, of the important cities and towns in the Mofussil leaves so much to be desired, it is a matter for congratulation that, as we have said, the general health in the year 1890 gave evidence of improvement. The deaths in town and country throughout the Presidency numbered 463,616, as compared with 518,562 in the previous year, 1889, the difference in favour of 1890 being 54,946. Nevertheless, the ratio per 1,000 of the population which was 28·18 for 1890, as compared to 31·51 for 1889, does not gain by the side of the mean of the preceding ten years, which was only 25·23. As however, the calculations are based upon the Census returns of 1881, the ratio of the last year of the decade with its decennial increase of population would be unduly adverse and give an impression not justified by the facts. If we were to take the registered death-rate as an unerring index of the chances of life in different localities, we should come to the surprising conclusion that Callian is by far the most healthful place in the Presidency, the death-rate being only 9·45 per thousand. The death-rate of Bombay is 26·17, which is rather higher than that of Broach, the insanitary conditions of which give that city so unfavourable a position in the Sanitary Commissioner's Report. Viramgaum possesses the unenviable distinction of having the highest death-rate in the Presidency, namely 80·88, while Umarkote comes second with 61·53; and Ahmedabad, which has only now got its water-works, and has yet to get its drainage, comes third with 51·60. The death-rate in the town population is rather more than two per thousand higher than amongst rural populations, whose conservancy is for the most part effected gratuitously by the sun. While the number of deaths in the Presidency last year was fifty-four thousand less than in the previous twelve months, the number of births in 1890 shows the remarkable increase of 40,626 in excess of the number registered in the previous year. It exceeded the mean of the preceding ten years by what we may term the appalling number of 103,539. Shade of Malthus, what is to become of India in the next decade if the birth-rate goes on increasing in this proportion! Last year there were 641,115 births, the males being 333,698 and the females 307,417. It is a singular fact that since the year 1880, the proportion of girls to boys has shown a steady increase. The number of female births in 1880 was 89·91 to one hundred males which rose gradually till, in 1889, the number of girls to the hundred boys was 91·87, while in 1889 the girls were 92·14. The average throughout the country is 100 female births to 108·55 male. Some curious variations are found when the returns condescend to particulars. The ratio of male to female births at Karachi is 118·08, at Hyderabad, Sind, 136·07, at Thar and Parkar 133·65. Are parents in those parts ashamed to register the birth of daughters? Another interesting detail is that while 63,346 children were born in the month of October only 42,652 were born in February, which certainly is a short month even in leap year. In 1889 the maximum number of births took place in June, and not in October, but February had the minimum, Karachi has the highest birth-rate, 58·86 per thousand; while Tanna is conspicuously unprolific or negligent in its registering with a birth-rate of 7·54. The healthful Callian comes next lowest with 13·55. The birth-rate of Bombay is put at 19·79. The Sanitary Commissioner pillories this return in a list of those which he pronounces to be absolutely worthless. But seeing that the Census recently taken shows that there are 200,000 males in excess of females in Bombay, it is manifest that the number of births cannot be as high as might be otherwise expected in a city with a population of eight hundred thousand souls. No explanation of this kind, however, can serve when the registered birth-rates at Nassick and other places show eighteen per thousand, or less, while the average—lowered by these perfunctory returns—give forty births to the thousand throughout the Presidency. It appears to be indisputable that the returns err by understatement of the number of births, especially in regard to female children. While the number of deaths shows a striking diminution, even the incomplete register of births, erring—as it does—on the side of moderation, still shows an increase of upwards of one hundred thousand over the average of the last ten years. Whether these phenomena portend good or evil in the near future is a question that the reader will answer according to the point of view at which he places himself.

THE Corporation will probably be invited at their meeting to-day to address Government with a view to such an amendment of the Municipal Act as will enable them to deposit their funds in "any Bank or Banks in Bombay." This, as the recent proceedings of the Corporation have shown, is in consequence of a communication from the Bank of Bombay last December giving six months' notice of the termination of an arrangement of ten years' standing, under which the Bank allowed the Corporation three per cent. interest on its deposits for the first half of the year, and one per cent. for the remaining six months. The reason for the Bank's action is obvious; we think that on a fair view of the case it will be held to be sufficient. At the time six months' notice of the termination of arrangement was given the Bank's cash balance stood at six crores; the demand for money then and since has been of a most sluggish character, and to-day the rate of discount is only three per cent. Whether the bargain has on the whole, taking times of financial tightness and of ease together, been a profitable one to the Bank is a question about which two opinions will be entertained. The Bank, foreseeing a period of ease before them, have come to the conclusion that it will not pay them to continue it, and under these circumstances they have brought it to an end. We should have been glad if we could have seen any way in which the Corporation could protest or take action in the matter with any hope of success. They are obliged by the Municipal Act to deposit their funds with the Bank of Bombay, and the Act makes no condition as to the Bank paying interest. The law prohibits the agencies of other Presidency Banks receiving Municipal funds in this Presidency, so that the Bank of Bengal, which has a branch in Bombay, cannot be asked to open an account for the Municipality, and if it could we should be no better off, as neither that Bank nor the Bank of Madras allows any interest on Municipal accounts. The alternative proposal—which is to be recommended to the Corporation—is to ask for such an amendment of the Act as, in the words of the Commissioner, "to withdraw all restrictions whatsoever on the free action of the Municipality, and leave them to take care of their own funds, and deposit them where they please." If this means that the Corporation wish to transfer their account from the Bank of Bombay to the Exchange Banks it is difficult here again to see what advantage is to be got, for these latter allow no interest—unless in very exceptional cases—beyond a lakh of rupees. Besides there is the practical question whether Government would listen to a proposal that the Municipality shall deposit their money where they like. They have already determined to restrict the Port Trusts of Bombay, Karachi, and Aden to the Presidency Bank. Is it likely that Government, while restricting the liberty of a body like the Port Trust, composed as it is almost exclusively of men of business and many of them men with excellent financial information, would give a free hand to the Corporation, whose claims to confidence, large though they are, are upon a different basis? The moment the restriction is withdrawn a principle—a sound principle, we venture to think it—is departed from. The Presidency Banks are privileged Corporations, but they pay for their privileges by restrictions upon their action which are intended to ensure special stability and security. They are by law prevented from embarking in business of a speculative character, and Government have always found in this prohibition a reason for entrusting them with public funds. It is not a pleasant thing to see what has been practically a source of Municipal income suddenly extinguished, but it is an income which other municipalities in India and we believe in England—those certainly which have an account at the Bank of England—do not enjoy. At all events, let the Corporation consider carefully before coming to a decision on the subject, what are the chances of a favourable response from Government.

WE have heard but little within the past few days of the Anti-European riots in North China, and it is hoped that they have terminated as suddenly as they began. They were, it appears, the immediate outcome of an extraordinary and unprecedented outburst of fanaticism, which one of the French Jesuit Fathers at Wuhu has endeavoured to explain. A proclamation, charging the Fathers with every manner of impossible outrages, was posted all over the walls. All the ills which Celestial flesh is heir to were directly due to the presence of Europeans among them, the Fathers being worst of the lot. They "kidnap our children for the purpose of extracting their eyes and hearts, they take the lives of these innocent children who have not offended them. Hoe Shensan says thirty children are lost; Wong Wong-fao states that fifty children have disappeared. These lost children must be in the mission." On the strength of this the people were called upon "to rise as one man" to burn all the buildings, expel the foreigners, and prevent their return. This was the immediate signal for the rising, but it appears that the possibility of such occurrences had been foreseen, and it is feared that this is but a tithe of the trouble which is yet to follow. North China and part of mid-China, according to a correspondent of the Shanghai paper, are full of disaffection and honeycombed with secret societies. Nanking is the head centre of the disaffected provinces. And the riots though directed against persons "of a foreign hong," it is contended, have, as an ulterior object the overthrow of the present Manchu Dynasty. The proclamations and the allegations against the Fathers are the concoctions of the wire-pullers of the revolutionary party, for the purpose of misleading the mob and strengthening their position. The method the secret societies consider most likely to enable them to effect their purpose, is to embroil the present Government with foreign powers, so that if a war occur, a favourable opportunity for a rebellion would present itself; believing that even if war were actually brought about the state of friction would be such that no foreign power would be lively to sympathise with or actively assist the Government of China. This theory is not widely endorsed by the Anglo-China papers, to hand yesterday, which give few additional particulars as to the riots in Wuhu and their subsequent development at Nanking, beyond the personal narratives of eye-witnesses, who testify to the bravery of our countrymen and women under most trying circumstances. But they speak of the promptitude with which the higher authorities rendered assistance, and the treachery of many of the subordinates. These latter observations seem to lend additional weight to the contention of the correspondent. That secret societies with revolutionary tendencies have grown rapidly in numbers and include almost countless soldiers and many military and civil officials is a statement which is generally accepted as fact. The *Celestial Empire* believes the present rising to be levelled against Frenchmen, rather than foreigners in general. But experience has taught it that the Chinese are people of little discrimination and in moments of passion are not over nice in distinguishing between this nation and that.

WE have been requested to state that Dr. Lawrie has been compelled to postpone his visit to Bombay for a week, and that his lecture on "Chloroform" will be held on Monday, 29th instant, instead of this evening, as previously arranged.

SATURDAY last, being the anniversary of her Majesty the Queen-Empress's accession to the throne all the Government vessels lying in the harbour, were decorated with flags and banners; and a salute of 31 guns was fired in the morning.

THE Italian steamer Dominico Balduino, under command of Captain A. Cruciani, left Bombay harbour on Saturday morning about half-past nine o'clock, with the intention of proceeding to Genoa, with a general cargo and a few passengers on board. After steaming about five miles beyond Colaba, the vessel had to put back, owing to an accident to her machinery. After having the necessary repairs made, she will resume her voyage to-day.

A FACT mentioned in the report on Bengal lunatic asylums is commended to the notice of Sir Joseph Pease and his disciples. While ganja smoking is held responsible for 56, and spirit drinking for seven, cases of insanity among the admissions of last year, only two cases are ascribed to opium eating and none to opium smoking. Concerning the number whose mental balance has been injuriously affected by opium in other ways the report is silent. The field, however, for enquiry on these lines should be far wider in Great Britain than in India. A Commission appointed (as commissions sometimes are) to enquire into this matter might advantageously open its investigations at St. Stephen's.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Water has been admitted into the Eastham section of the Manchester Ship Canal. Great enthusiasm was manifested by those present at the ceremony, as it is considered evidence of the approaching completion of the work.

MR. BUXTON'S AMENDMENT ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Mathews, Home Secretary, announced in the House of Commons, yesterday, that the Government cordially accepts Mr. S. Buxton's amendment to the English Factories Act, forbidding child labour under eleven years of age.

ARMY REFORM.

Lord Wolseley, in giving evidence before the Army Reform Committee, thought that the present system of working the Army would meet all needs if it was worked according to the intention of Lord Cardwell which, he said, had not hitherto been properly done.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES.

An important deputation from the Empire Trade League waited upon the Premier, yesterday, and urged that the Government should take steps to abrogate the Treaties of 1862 and 1865, precluding preferential trading relations of Great Britain with her Colonies.

Lord Salisbury, in replying to the deputation, deplored the existence of such unlucky treaties, but could not promise that the Government would abrogate them, because they greatly benefit the trade of Great Britain. He expressed a hope that, before long, it would be possible to mitigate the evil complained of. In conclusion, his Lordship urged upon the League to do its utmost to educate the British people to its views.

CORRECTION.

In telegram of the 19th Mr. Buxton's amendment to Factories Act should read "English Factories Act."

THE FACTORIES BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Factories and Workshops Bill has been passed by the House of Commons.

A CENTRAL EUROPEAN CUSTOMS ALLIANCE.

It is announced that Germany, Austria, Italy and Switzerland, will send delegates to a conference to be held at Berne in July, for the pnrpose of negociating reciprocal treaties of commerce, thus creating a Central European Customs Alliance.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Mr. Naoroji, who was invited by Lord Cross to become one of the delegates from India on the governing body of the Imperial Institute, has signified his acceptance of the position.

REVOLT IN YEMEN.

In consequence of a revolt of Assyrs in Yemen, which recently took place. 2,000 Turkish troops were despatched to the scene of the rising. Official advices has now been received at Constantinople, which affirm that the revolt has been totally suppressed

The *Times* publishes a report from Yemen stating that the troops were routed by the Assyrs with heavy loss.

CRICKET ITEMS.

The cricket match between Middlesex and Gloucester was won by Middlesex by eight wickets.

Lancashire beat Oxford by an innings and 54 runs.

THE PRICE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 20.

The Director of the United States Mint made large purchases of silver on Wednesday and Friday last, expecting a rise in value which he believes is a natural one and will probably be progressive.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 19.

The Treasury to-day purchased 559,000 ounces of silver, at prices ranging from 98·55 to 100·30.

THE TRIAL OF THE NEW SENAPATI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 20.

The trial of Angao Sena, the new Senapati, was continued on Friday. The special correspondent of the *Pioneer* says: An additional witness for the prosecution called was Subedar Kalendro Singh who repeated his evidence as to the distance within the fort, and also said the distance from the outer west gate to the inner west gate was 209 yards; from the inner west gate to the dragons 227 yards. When the inner gate was open it was possible to see from the dragons to the outer gate.

At this point Janoki retired from the case at the request of the accused. It seems that the accused and his counsel have disagreed with the result that Janoki has withdrawn from the case.

Accused was then charged: firstly with waging war against the Queen; secondly, with abetment of the murder of Mr. Quinton's party. To both of which charges he pleaded not guilty. The accused then made the following statement:—I am 25 years old, and have been Senapati since October last. On the morning of 24th March when firing commenced at the Jubraj's I left my house and was going to the north. I entered the fort by the east gate and met the Maharaja inside the citadel, who said the Jubraj is fighting the Government; we will remain on the side of the Government or there will be trouble. Subsequently I replied: it is not right to fight Government. Therefore I left my house and fled here. Firing then began from the inner north wall and the guns were fired from the citadel. I don't know by whose order. The Maharaja went to his own house and I went to the top-guard. No Sirdars were then there. I went to the Bijoyar guard, now the Commissariat godown, where I was about one hour. Angao Ningto came with the Jubraj's orders that I was to command the inner west gate. British sepoys then held the outer west gate. I obeyed this order. A gun was brought up and fired several times, but did not damage and was stopped at about two o'clock. I washed and ate at Govind's temple. At dusk I returned to the inner gate. The British [illegible] evacuated the outer east gate and the Jubraj's compound. The Manipuris occupied the outer big gate. I went there and also saw the Jubraj close by. He ordered me to remain. The west wall was then lined by Manipuri troops who were firing on the Residency: All these arrangements were made before my arrival. Firing stopped about nine o'clock, on the British sounding the cease-fire. After this a Manipuri brought a letter from the Residency. He came inside and gave the letter to the Jubraj who was just south of the west gate. The Jubraj not being able to read English called Lukumza, saying, "I can't read this. If the Sahebs wish to stop fighting let them give up the prisoners taken from my compound and come to a durbar to discuss matters." The Jubraj sent the bearer of the letter and Lukumza to the Residency but gave them no letter. The Jubraj went away and I remained at the west gate. Fifteen minutes after this the two men and a sirkari sepoy came to the gate saying: "Send a Sirdar the officers are coming along the road." The Tongal General and Yenkhorba were present. I asked the Tongal to go but he said he could not walk. I sent Dhama Sing Dewan to bring in the British officers. Lukumza, the other Manipuri, and the sepoy accompanied him. The Tongal said it was not wise for an officer to come to a durbar late at night. Yenkhorba replied it was at the Jubraj's invitation and no harm would come. I agreed with Yenkhorba's remark. The Aiya Parel coming up said the Jubraj had sent him to bring the Sahebs to the durbar. At this moment Dhama Sing reported the arrival of the officers. Yenkhorba drove away the crowd that was about. I went away to a little distance, and on my return I found the Tongal at the gate. The Sahebs had gone some way towards the Durbar Hall. The Tongal again repeated that it was not right the Sahebs had come. He was then carried away on a man's back. I began to get anxious for the safety of the officers and went towards the palace. When I reached the inner west gate firing recommenced. The Tongal told me I should not see the Sahebs at the west gate I wished to see them. I enquired why the firing had recommenced, and tried to stop it. I was told it was by order of the Jubraj, and therefore I was unable to stop it. After this the Residency got burnt and the Manipuri troops went out towards it. I slept in the inner west gate. The Jubraj subsequently came out with a large body of men and bugles blowing in front of him. He said he heard the Residency was being looted and asked me to come and help to stop the looting. This I refused to do as I was not well. The Jubraj returned from the Residency at dawn. I was then asleep in the inner west gate. I followed the Jubraj to the top guard, bathed, and ate my food. I saw the grass in front of the dragons had been scraped and on asking the reason heard the officers had been killed there. Two days after this the Jubraj expressed his anxiety about Mrs. Grimwood. I went with the Tongal along the Cachar Road but hearing she had reached Cachar in safety we returned. Two or three days after this I got orders to go to Thobal. Fighting was going on, on the evening of my arrival. Two days subsequently fighting again took place with the British and being unable to drive them out I returned to Manipur. On my return Mainpak Singh Wankhai was appointed Senapati with full powers and went to fight at Thobal. I was much ashamed of myself and remained at home. The new Senapati must have been appointed by the Maharaja or Jubraj. I ran away on the advance of the British forces. Subsequently I gave myself up.

THE REGENT'S CASE.

Judgment in the Regent's case was delivered to-day, when the accused was found guilty of waging war against the Queen. He was acquitted on the second charge of abetment of murder and was sentenced to death subject to confirmation by the Governor-General.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

The Secretary of State has informed the Government of India in the usual way that he has considered Act X. of 1891 in Council and that it will be left to its operation. The Protected Age Bill thus passes into the statute book.

THE DROUGHT IN RAJPUTANA.

Government has granted one lakh of rupees as advances to agriculturists in Rajputana, for well-digging and the improvement of tanks. Such works are necessary owing to the shortness of the water-suply.

THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following changes are to take place shortly in the Financial Department:—Mr. W. H. Dobbie, Deputy Accountant-General, Allahabad, succeeds Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph as Comptroller at Hyderabad, the latter taking up the post of Deputy Comptroller, Calcutta. Mr. Kiernander acts as Accountant-General during Mr. O. T. Barrow's absence on leave. Mr. F. Atkinson, Assistant Comptroller, British Burma, takes Mr. Dobbie's place as Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces.

NAINI TAL WATER-SUPPLY.

The scheme for a water-supply and sewerage works at Naini Tal has received the approval of the local Government. The Lieutentant-Governor, accompanied by Colonel Erskine proceeded to Holdwani to perform the opening ceremony of the water-works there to-day.

APPREHENDED SCARCITY.

Owing to the lateness of monsoons the authority in the Native States are to be asked to furnish the Government of India with weekly reports relative to price of food-grains and quantity of supplies available.

DESPATCHES ON THE MANIPUR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

The following notification is published in the *Gazette* of India, Military Department:—The Viceroy in Council directs the publication of a letter from the Adjutant-General submitting under orders from the Commander-in-Chief despatches from Generals Collet and Graham and Colonel Rennick. The Governor-General cordially endorses the approval expressed by the Commander-in-Chief of the indomitable energy displayed by troops in their advance on Manipur and expresses gratification at the association with regular troops of Volunteers from Calcutta and Surma Valley. The Viceroys also notice with satisfaction the services of the Assam Military Police and of Commissariat and Transport Department. The services of Major Maxwell, Deputy Comissioner, Cachar; of Mr. Davis, Deputy Commissioner, Kohima; and Mr. Soppitt, Political Officer, were particularly valuable, while Mr. Dalrymple Clark has done good work in connection with the Transport on the Nigriting Road. The Viceroy in Council desires to convey to General Collet, the officers Commanding the Tammu and Silchar Columns, and all officers and troops engaged the acknowledgement of the Government of India for the excellent manner in which the expedition was carried out.

The first enclosure consists of a letter from General Galbraith to General Collett giving in short detail the movements of the different columns and the actions in which they took part and the difficulties with which each had to contend. The letter concludes by saying that Sir Frederick Roberts desires to bring to the notice of Government of India the services of General Collett, General Graham, Colonel Rennick, Major Maxwell, and Mr. Davis.

The despatches of General Collett, dated Manipur, May 2, detail the strength of the Kohima Column, and describe the advance of the various columns on Manipur. Major General Collett concludes by bringing the services of the following officers to the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—Deputy Surgeon General Costello; Major Watkin, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain Kitson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; Captain Fitzgerald, Chief Commissariat Officer; Captain Allen, Field Engineer; Captain Willcocks, Chief Transport Officer; Lieutenant Eales, East Kent Regt., Signalling Officer; Mr. Dalrymple Clark, Assam Police; Surgeon Bannerji, Civil Surgeon, Sibsagar; Surgeon Major Beatson; and Surgeon Hudson.

The following officers commanded their respective battalions and detachments to General Collett's entire satisfaction:—Colonel Evans, 43rd Goorkhas, Major Ridgway, 44th Goorkhas; Captain Priestley 42nd Goorkhas; Captain Birch, No. 8 Mountain Battery; Captain Macintyre, Assam Military Police; and Lieutenant Giles, 13th Bengal Infantry.

The second despatch is a letter from General Graham detailing the advance of the Tammu Column and of Lieutenant Grant's preliminary advance. General Graham says that the behaviour of the troops on all occasions was all that could be desired and in conclusion General Graham mentions Colonel Ternan, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieutenant Sackirille. West King's Royal Rifles Orderley Officer; Lieutenants Ripon and Thomas, Major Kitchener, Mr. Soppitt, Major Smyth, Colonel Chalmer, Major Sir Charles Leslie, Captains Randall, Carnegy, and Drury, Major Howlett, Lieutenants Grant and Cox, and Surgeon Cusack.

The third despatch is from Colonel Rennick, Commanding the Silchar Column, and details the advance of that body. The officers specially mentioned by Colonel Rennick are Major Maxwell, Captain Dun, Captain Steele, Lieutenant Gyles Captain Cowley, Lieutenant Cole, Captain Macnaughten, and Mr. Clancey. After Colonel Rennick's despatch come the varrious letters and telegrams referring to the personal daring and admirable conduct of Lieutenant Grant. The despatches conclude with Lieutenant Grant's account of his advance on, retention of, and retiring from Thobal.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this evening.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 19.

The City Line steamer City of Perth arrived here from Bombay this morning.

HONGKONG, JUNE 20.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Nizam (extra) arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Gwalior (extra) for Bombay left here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Pekin arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅜d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4 11-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account..	95⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	95 ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76¾
4½ per cent. "	78½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¼
Bar Silver	45

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	50,000	bales.
" " Surats	3,000	"
" Imports of Cotton	35,000	"
" " Surats	1,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,170,000	"
" " Surats	115,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London.	17,000	,

THE AHMEDABAD-DHOLLERA RAILWAY.

THE following documents have been sent to us for publication:—

Extract from Government Resolution No. 945, dated the 25th April, 1891, Public Works Department, Railway, passing orders regarding the project for the construction of the Ahmedabad-Dhollera Railway.

2. The Commissioner N. D. should be requested to inform the promoters of the railway that the scheme has been submitted to the Government of India; and that Government would be glad to see the line, on the metre guage, made by a private company from Sabarmati Station, on the Rajputana Malwa-Railway to the Port of Dhollera, on the Gulf of Cambay, a distance of about 78 miles, and is prepared to grant the following concessions:—

(*a*). The free grant of all land in Government villages;

(*b*). Permission to use the embankments of existing roads, as far as is possible consistently with retention of sufficient width of roadway for the needs of the existing road traffic, and on condition that any portions of the roads utilized for the railway shall be securely fenced off;

(*c*). The existing wharf at Whittle Bunder to be made over to the railway, free of cost, and a yearly contribution (from the Northern Group Ports Fund) equal to the average annual expenditure on its maintenance and repair during the last five years to be granted to the railway; but subject to the condition that the public rights to the use of the bunder shall be continued and that the railway shall maintain the bunder in an efficient state to the satisfaction of Government;

(*d*). The railway to construct and maintain, to the satisfaction of Government, any additional wharves that may be required for the purposes of the railway, and to maintain the navigable channels leading thereto; and

(*e*). The Customs authorities will control the landing and shipment of goods and the collection of wharfage fees on all traffic passing over the wharves. The railway to be granted all wharfage collections made at the wharves after the railway is opened for traffic less the cost of collection by the Custom House Officers, and the contribution payable by the Northern Group Ports Fund.

Extract from the proceedings of the Provisional Committee's Meeting of the Ahmedabad-Dhollera Railway held on 19th June, 1891:—

"The Government Resolution No. 945, dated 25th April, 1891, was considered by the Meeting, and it was resolved that the Provisional Committee authorise and request Mr. Robert Miller to make the necessary application to the Secretary of State in connection with the railway."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 5.

THE great Baccarat case overshadows everything, and there has been no such scramble for places in the court-room since the opening of the now almost forgotten Special Commission. There is one difference, however, between the two *causes célèbres*. Whereas not one person in a thousand, or even ten thousand, thought of wading through the reports of the sensational inquiry, presided over by Sir James Hannen, almost every person one meets admits that he or she has read every line of the proceedings now being held before the Lord Chief Justice of England. The investigation has been compared to a theatrical performance, and certainly there is some ground for the comparison. That the Bench should be filled by a bevy of fashionable women in their smartest frocks and daintiest of bonnets, is not without precedent, but it is not altogether pleasant to read of the Lord Chief Justice's son being employed to show favored ladies into their places in the gallery and generally to take care of these fair visitors. But perhaps the story is not truer than the one about the Prince of Wales lunching with the Lord Chief Justice's party in the Judge's retiring room. His Royal Highness has been there all the week apparently much against his will. The reporters tell us that especially during the cross-examination of Mrs. Wilson, the Prince looked far from happy; and this can be easily understood, for in spite of the good-natured efforts of counsel on both sides to make out that baccarat as played at Tranby Court on this occasion is a suitable pastime for a country-house party, there are not wanting signs that the "Nonconformist conscience" is shocked at the whole thing; and when censure can be passed without fear of committing contempt of court, we must be prepared for a tremendous amount of moralising. As by the time this letter reaches India the case will not be *sub judice*, and I may say what could not very well be said at this moment by a paper published here. The general opinion up to the present is that Sir William Gordon Cumming has not succeeded in seriously shaking the testimony of those who accuse him of the inexplicable charge brought against him. On one point his accusers, though they are unanimous with regard to the main accusation, are not in absolute agreement. In the famous *precis* of which we have heard so much, it was stated that after the first discovery of the alleged cheating, some of the party agreed to watch. A great deal of comment unfavourable to the Wilson family has been made publicly and privately about this supposed incident. The Wilsons in the box have all stoutly denied there was any such agreement, whereas the Earl of Coventry seems to say that what the *precis* mentioned about this matter is perfectly accurate. Another phase of the case that is much discussed is the conduct of Sir William Gordon Cumming's friends, who, after being convinced or presumably convinced, that he had disgraced himself, consented to allow him to remain a member of the clubs of which he and they are members. Those who blame them for this are still more severe in the view they take of the behaviour of his brother officers present, in not reporting him to his superiors. On the other hand, a great many persons are disposed to take a lenient view of these circumstances. The fact, that Sir William was such an old and intimate friend, is held to have justified the secrecy which it was resolved to keep. Every-one is anxious to know how the scandals first got out. It is generally supposed that the offender was a woman. The expectation that the evidence would disclose the name of the author of the indiscretion has not up to the present been realized. The editors of all the London papers are asking why the hearing of this most exciting case was not deferred until the dead season.

Of politics there is not much to be said this week. The Government have not yet fully announced their plans, but it seems that we are to have an autumn or rather winter session. A good deal of dissatisfaction still exists among the Conservative supporters of Lord Salisbury with the Free Education scheme, and Mr. Howorth is becoming bolder in his attacks on the party of which he is so distinguished a member. It has been known for some time past that not a small number of the hon. gentlemen who now occupy seats to the right of the Speaker's chair do not intend to offer themselves for re-election. There is always a certain class of disappointed politicians—men in search of office, peerages, baronetcies, &c.—who retire when they see there is little or no chance of securing what they or their wives desire. According to Mr. Howorth—and he ought to know—the Conservative M.P.'s who intend to retire into private life at the end of this Parliament are doing so, not from any such motives as those I have alluded to, but because they are disgusted with their leaders for sacrificing principle to expediency. Mr. Howorth and his friends ought to remember that Lord Salisbury is not altogether a free agent. He has to consider his Liberal supporters as much if not more than his own party.

In my last letter I quoted some editorial remarks of the *Lancet* on the Indian Factory question. The article was headed "India and the International Congress of Hygiene." The following communication, signed "S. Digby, Honorary Secretary for India," is published by the *Lancet* this week:—"Sirs—With reference to the complimentary remarks you were good enough to make in your last issue, will you permit me to mention that arrangements have been already made with a well-known authority to read a paper on the alleged shortcomings of the Indian Factory regulations? It is hoped that the Bombay Millowners' Association, following the the example of many other important bodies in India, will nominate delegates and thus ensure a hearing for both sides. Your readers will, I feel sure, be interested to learn that we have to-day received from the Dewan of Baroda a draft for £100 as his Highness the Gaekwar's contribution to the the Congress Funds. We are not without hope that other enlightened Indian princes will evince a similar practical interest in the Congress." The Gaekwar's liberal donation is not the only contribution received from India. I ought to have mentioned last week that one of your Parsee fellow-citizens, Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, sent the Honorary Indian Secretary £10, and I hear of other private individuals on your side of India—men who are always ready to support any good work—intend to subscribe. The subscription list contains the names of a considerable number of Anglo-Indians resident at home. At a meeting of the Indian Committee on Tuesday a most satisfactory report was presented by the secretary. He announced the names of the gentlemen who have recently joined the Committee, among them being Lord Reay, the Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon (late Governor of Ceylon), and Sir W. W. Hunter. Since the meeting Sir Albert Sassoon, Bart., Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Sir Charles Bernard, and Mr. Patrick Macfadyen (of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.) have accepted similar invitations. The encouragement and assistance which the Indian Committee has met with has suggested the formation of a Colonial Committee which I trust will be equally successful. At present I believe the number of delegates appointed by the whole of the Colonies is trifling compared with those who are to represent the Indian Empire. As a result of the special efforts to be made to arouse further interest in our Colonial Possessions, the former will no doubt be increased, and India must take care that it is not beaten by the other portions of Greater Britain. I understand that the Organizing Committee are considering the desirability of creating a number of honorary councillors for India.

I met Mr. F. D. Parker (formerly P. and O. agent in your city) in Piccadilly two or two three days ago, and was sorry to hear from him of the death of a well-known member of Bombay society, Mr. H. W. Jones. The sad event took place at a London hospital, I understand, a short time after Mr. Jones' return from the East. I have not been able to ascertain precise details, but I believe that on his arrival he was suffering from liver complaint and dropsy. Mr. Jones' *bonhommie* and sociability secured him a troop of friends. Many persons both here and in India will deplore the loss of a genuine, true-hearted friend.

The Anglo-Indian community here has not escaped the still prevailing epidemic. Indeed, from the number of cases I have heard of, I should almost imagine that people who have lived in the East are rather more liable than other persons to contract the malady. Sir George Birdwood has been among the sufferers, but is now, I am glad to say, convalescent. Mr. William Digby, C.I.E., has had an exceedingly bad attack. At one time his life was considered in danger, but his illness has taken a turn for the better, and he is now improving. Unfortunately, his wife is also laid up with influenza. Dr. Carpenter, who speaks more decidedly on the subject than the majority of the members of his profession, declares that the disease is both infectious and contagious. Dr. Carpenter does not think anything is to be gained by including influenza, as the Government appear inclined to do, in the schedule of diseases that must be notified. If he has been correctly reported, he declares, without any hesitancy or qualification, that it comes by ærial means across immense tracts of country, which is perhaps more feasible than the theory that we owe the unwelcome visitation to the letting loose of poisonous vapours by the cuttings for the Manchester ship canal! According to Dr. Carpenter, there are no precautions which can be taken, except to admit as much sun-light into the infected places as possible. Unfortunately, we in this country are not, like you, more favoured mortals in India, always able to procure a regular and ample supply of sunlight. The same authority gives an ingenious account of the way one becomes affected. It is, it seems, taken first of all by persons who are out after sunset. I may remark that it is also taken by those who are never or rarely out after sunset. The people attended to by Dr. Carpenter carry home to their families, we are told, the "excessively minute micro-organism, which affect the eyes and nose." If their homes are well ventilated and lighted, the thing stops. But where the infection is taken into badly ventilated and lighted, well-carpeted and curtained luxurious homes, or where the air is distinctly foul, it makes all the difference. Thus about 10 per cent. of the Members of Parliament were down with it, the reason "being that they were out in the night air and went back to their luxurious clubs or homes and infected their relatives. To think of those "temples of luxury and ease" being hot-beds of the pest. How the fair sex and particularly the married portion must rejoice at Dr. Carpenter's reflection on those detestable male establishments.

The papers do not give fully Sir John Gorst's statement last night about Indian factory labour. Mr. Samuel Smith's question was as follows:—"To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been drawn to the letter of Mr. Holt S. Hallet on night work in Indian factories, which appeared in the *Times* of May 20; whether he is aware that Mrs. Pechey-Phipson, who for the last seven years has medically attended native Indian famales, declares in her recent lecture delivered in Bombay that "a Hindoo girl of 15 is about equal to an English girl of 11, instead of the reverse, and that statements to the contrary by Englishmen who have no opportunity of becoming acquainted with Hindoo family life, were totally misleading;" whether his attention has been drawn to the grave evils which result from nightwork in factories in India; whether he was aware that girls in India from 14 upwards are classed as women, and did the same work as men; whether his attention has been drawn to the statement of Mr. Robert Baker, one of her Majesty's senior inspectors of factories, given before the last Factory and Workshops Act Commission in this country, wherein he declared that "all night-work for anybody is very injurious," and that this was a fair sample of the views held by each of her Majesty's inspectors of factories, and by every medical man who had been consulted on the subject; whether his attention has been drawn to the statement of the Hon. Mr. Bliss that "the Indian idea of night is that it is a cool and pleasant time when all work which does not require a better light than can be easily and readily afforded can best be done"; whether as a fact the temperature in Indian factories is usually very high, even at night, being frequently 95 deg.; whether the new Indian Factory Act affords any protection to hands employed in factories working less than four months in the year, or where less than 50 hands were employed; whether his attention had been drawn to the evidence given before the Bombay Factory Commission of 1884, proving "that five-sevenths of the small ginning factories are in a dangerous condition," that "the same set of hands work both night and day, with half-an-hour's rest in the evening, the same set continue working day and night for about eight days. . . . the hands who work these long hours frequently die;" and whether Mr. Holt Hallett's statement that children under the new Act are allowed to work 168 hours a week in the minor factories and workshops is correct.

Sir John Gorst said in reply:—The answer to the first and second paragraphs of the hon. member's question is in the affirmative. The Secretary has had his attention drawn to the letter of Mr. Holt S. Hallett on night work in Indian factories, which appeared in the *Times* of the 25th of May, who (*sic*) is no doubt a high authority [some one ought here to have ejaculated an "Oh"] On matters of this kind. With regard to the third paragraph of the question, the attention of the Secretary of State has been drawn to the evils which result from night work in India. Night work for women is very much restricted by the Indian Factory Act and is absolutely prohibited for children. In reply to the fourth paragraph of the question, I have to say that girls of 14 and upwards are classed as women, but the Secretary of State is not aware that they do the same work as men. The answer to the next question is in the affirmative. The answer to the sixth and seventh paragraphs of the question is also in the affirmative. The temperature in Indian factories is usually very high. The Indian Factory Act empowers the local Government to apply its provisions to factories employing 20 hands and upwards, provided that they work more than four months in the year. I understand that most of the cotton and linen (!) factories in Bombay will come under the Act. The answer to the question about the Bombay Factory Commission is that the statement of the hon. member is perfectly correct; and the reply to the last question is that in the factories and workshops employing less than 20 hands there is no restriction whatever in the length of children's labour." When Sir John resumed his seat, Mr. S. Smith rose and asked whether the right hon gentleman would call the attention of the Government of India to the very unsatisfactory condition under which children are employed. Sir John answered that he could not do so, but he knew that his noble friend the Secretary of State—how solemnly this familiar expression is uttered!—had done so, and proper arrangements would be made for the protection of children.

By the somewhat sudden death of the Earl of Clancarty, the young man who a year or two ago gained some notoriety by marrying a music-hall performer, becomes one of our hereditary legislators. If the new peer does not bring to the discharge of his "senatorial functions"—to quote a phrase dear to a certain type of M.P.s.—more sagacity than he has personally shown, he will not be a great acquisition to the gilded chamber. The new Countess was, up to the time of her husband's accession to the title, playing somewhere in the provinces in one of the travelling companies of the Sheriff of London. As a Viscountess she has been worth something to the future Sir Augustus Harris; as a Countess if she does not forsake the footlights—and persons like her ladyship have a habit of returning to their old vocation—she will be of a much higher marketable value.

"Rhymes from the Russian," being faithful translations of selections from the Russian poets, Pashkin, Lermontof, Nadson, Nekrasof, Count A. Tolstoi, Tyoutchef, Maikof, Lebedef, Fet, K R., &c, is the title of a neat little volume that has just reached me from the publishers, Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Co, Ld. The author is Dr. John Pollen of the Bombay Civil Service, who as is evident from merely a curious glance at the contents of the book, has performed his task, not only with skill but *con amore*. In the preface, which is dated Sebastopol, March 21, 1891, he tells us that most of the poems selected for translation are popular, not only amongst the higher classes of Russian society, but also with the Russian soldiery and peasantry, "who are very fond of poetry, and amongst whom education has spread, and continues to spread, with marvellous rapidity."

THE heat in Calcutta still continues. **Last week** the tramway company had **106 cases of horses** struck down by heat, and a large **percentage** terminated fatally.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 20.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Bombay held a levée at the Council Hall this afternoon. His Excellency, accompanied by Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary, and Captain Fowle, Aide-de-Camp, drove up to the main entrance of the Council Hall shortly after 5 o'clock. He was received on arrival by a guard-of-honour consisting of one hundred rank and file of the Poona Volunteer Rifles, under the command of Captain Dunsterville, with Lieutenants Thomson and Turner. The gentlemen who were entitled to the right of private entree, had previously assembled inside the levée-room, while the public-entree gentlemen were grouped together in the side-rooms. The gallery all around was crowded with ladies. Appended is the list of those present:—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN.

Bishop of Bombay
Blundell, RBH, Maj-Genl
Cates, Dy Surg-Genl
Cappell, E L, Mr, Bo CS
Clayton, C, Mr, Inspg Vet-Sgn
Cowper, H, Col, Ben Cav, Contr, Military Accounts
Firebrace, S, Lt-Col, RE
Gatacre, Br-Genl, Adjt-Genl
Heinrichs, Geo E, Mr
Hogg, G C, Brig-Genl
Howard, W S, Mr
Hughes, W C, Mr
Hughes, C F, Col, Bo S C
Humphrey, Lt-Col, Insp Genl of Police
James, W, Lt-Col, Insp Gym Madras and Bombay
Lee-Warner, W, Mr
Linden, B Beider, Right Rev, SJ, Bishop of Poona
Loch, W, Mr, CS
Mackenzie, T D, Mr, ICS
MacRury, Surg-Major
Naylor, J R, Mr
Ozanne, E C, Mr, Survey Commissioner
Pinkerton, J, Surg-Genl
Pollen, A D, Dr, CS
Pottinger, Lt-Genl, Mily Secy to Government
Pritchard, Charles, B, Sir, CSI, KCIE
Rawlins, A M, Colonel, RA
Reid, G, Boileau, Mr, CS
Fritz, Robert, Austro-Hungarian Vice-Consul
Shuttleworth, A, Mr, Conservator of Forests
Spring, Col, RA
Stockinger, F, Mr, Austro-Hungarian Consul-General
Upperton, B, Mr, Oxford Inf, Aide-de-camp
Walker, E C, Mr, P V R Corps
Weedon, Pryce, Mr
West, Raymond Sir

NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Aga Akbar Shah
Aga Sultan Mahomed, H H Aga Khan
Ali Murdan Khan, Nawab
Anandrao Khanderao Raste, Mr
Bhalsingjee, Chief of Wadwan
Bhimrao Mahadevrao Potnis, Mr
Byramjee Jamasjee Dustoor
Cassim, Sheik, Mr, Sub-major, Bahadur
Ganpatrao, Vinayek Sangliskar, Mr
Gopalrao Haree Deshmuk, Rao Bahadur
Hoshang Jamasp Dustoor, Sirdar Khan Bahadur, Ph D
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir
Kadri Bey, Mr, Consul-General in Turkey
Hazi Shahabudin, CIE
Kelkar, Y M, Rao Bahadur
Khanderao Viswanath Raste, Rao Bahadur
Khanderao Baburao Dabhadey, Mr
Krishnajee Luxmun Nulker, Mr
Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Mr
Mahadev Wasudev Barve, C I E, Rao Bahadur
Oodharam Mulchund, Hon Mr
Ramkrishna Janardhan Kelkar, Mr
Rungrao Venayek, Mr
Shadashivrao Mahadeo Purandharey, Mr
Tooljee Fattesingh Raje, Mr
Trimbuckrow Ramrow, Mr
Vishram Ramjee Gholay, Dr

PUBLIC ENTREE.

EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN.

Alexander, F G, Major, Mar Battalion
Anderson, C A, Capt, R A
Armstrong, G, Lt, P V R C
Allason, Bannatine, Capt, R H A
Barren, Surg-Maj, Bo S & M
Barrett, A, Mr
Beauchamp Willoughby, Mr
Beckham, Capt, 25th Bo Rfs
Bellers, E V, Capt, Mid Regt
Bean, H G, Lt, 3rd Cav
Bennett, C H, Mr, Worc Regt
Bidgood, T W, Mr, R H A
Birch, Major, Lanc Fus
Blomfield, Major, Lanc Fus
Bolton, A H, Mr, 13th Bo Inf
Borrodaile, G W, Col, R A
Bourke, Ulick, J, Surg-Maj
Brebner, S G, Capt, P V R C
Britten, T R, Lt, 10th Bo L I
Brock, Mr, Worc Regt
Bromiow, W, Mr, R D Fus
Bromley, H, Mr
Brooker, O, Capt, Nor Lanc
Broome, R D, Capt, 9th Bo In
Brown, R C, Mr, C S
Browne, A Y W, Mr, 3rd Cav
Brunker, Capt, Lanc Fus
Burke, C S, Mr
Burke, W H, Surg, M D
Bryce, 2nd-Lt, Lanc Fus
Cameron, L, Lanc Fus
Campbell A C J, Mr, 25th Bo Inf
Carey, Mr, Devir, Worc Regt
Carthew Yorstown, M E, Capt, Poona Horse
Carrington, Col, Dy Q M G
Cassels, G R, Mr, Worc Regt
Chalmers, R C H, Mr, Hyl Con
Chapmen, F, Capt, 25th Bo Rifles
Cole, Scott, W, Mr
Collister, J G H, Mr
Cooke, S, Professor
Cooke, T, Principal, College of Science
Cooke, S J, Revd
Cousens, H, Mr
Cunningham, C A, Col, Depy Adjutant-General
Currie, A, Col
Curties, Col
Curtis, J J C, Major, Ox L I
Dann, H B, Mr, 10th Bo L I
Dashwood, F A, Mr
Davidson, H C, Mr
De Mello, Cabanis, Dr
Donop, Petham, G, Von, Maj, R E
Drever, T J, Mr, Worc Regt
Drew, W W, Mr
Duffin, Walter Henry, Capt, 4th K O
Dunstervie, Capt
Duperier, H W, Major, R E
Edwards, T M, Mr, 3rd Bo Cavy
Elmslie, Lieut, 2nd Lanc Fus
Fair, J K, Mr, R E
Fanshawe, E A, Capt, R H A
Fergusson, R P, Bde-Surg
Fergusson, A F, Surg
Fixott, Major, R A
Fletcher, W W, Mr
Foster, Capt, R A
Foster, L M, Mr, 28th Pioneers
Fox, D O, Revd
Fry, T B, Mr, Forest Dept
Gainsford, Fred, Mr, B A
Geoghegan, F E, Mr, 28th Pioneers
Geoghegan, Capt, 3rd Bo Cow
Gleadow, Frank, Mr
Goldsmith, E P T, Lieut-Col, Lanc Fus
Gordon, J L, Mr, Worc Regt
Gothard, G, Rev
Greig, P H, Col, R A
Greer, R E, Mr, R E
Gunn, Lieut
Haliday, Surg-Maj, 13th Bo I
Hancock, G H, Mr, 28th Pioneers
Hannyngton, J A, Mr, Worc Regt
Harding, A, Surg-Major
Harold, C F, Mr, Worc Regt
Harrison, P R, Rev
Harrison, T A, Lieut, 25th Bo Rifles
Harrison, Capt, B B and C I Ry Vol
Hatch, H F, Mr
Hay, George, Surg-Major
Heath, L F, Lieut-Col, 10th Bo L I
Henderson, H J H, Mr
Hensley, J W, Mr
Hepburne, Major, R A
Hicks, C H, Lieut, Lanc Fus
Hill, Claude, Mr
Hill, Charles, Bde-Surg
Hill, John, Lieut-Col, R E
Hobday, E A P, Capt, R A
Horne, P B, Rev
Horrocks, A M, Capt, Royal Dublin Fusiliers
Hovell, H de B, Capt, Worc Regiment
Huddleston, Willoughby, Mr
Hutchinson, H L, Col
Jones, Turner G, Capt, R E
Jackson, J, Surg, 25th Bo Rfs
Jones, F Le Lloyd, York L I
Kaye, R W, Lieut-Col, R H A
Kelly, H E T, Mr, R A
Kenny, J, Capt, Bo Vol Rifles
King, G H, Lieut, Ord Dept
Kirkham, T B, Mr
Knox, E C, Capt, 18th Huss
Lane, 2nd Lieut, Lanc Fus
Langhorne, H S, Mr, R A
Laughton, Herbert F, Mr
Leao, D F, Mr
LeMesurier, Mr
Lenox-Conyngham, W A, Capt, Worc Regt
Lewis, T E W, Mr, A V D
Liddell, W A, Mr, R E
Lingard, Dr
Lisboa, J C, Dr
Lister, W J, Major, R E
Lochee, A C, Mr
Logan, A C, Mr, C S
Legous, 2nd Lieut, 2nd Lanc Fus
MacCarthy, Maj, K O Regt
MacGregor, J M, Capt, Royal Dublin Fusiliers
Mackay, J H, Rev
MacMunn, G F, Mr, R A
Macnee, H C, Mr
Macpherson, T R M, Major, Dist Supdt of Police
McConagy, Surg-Maj, I M D
McIver, J A, Mr
Massie, Roger H, Mr, R A
Mayer, J, Rev
Maxwell, Lt, 2nd Lanc Fus
Millett, J P, Mr
Moore, 2nd Lt, Lanc Fus
Mowat, Alex, G Dr
Nanson, W L, Revd
Norris, Major, 13th Bo Inf
Owen, Owen E, Capt, Sind H[illegible]
Page, Capt, Lanc Fus
Page, H M, Mr
Painter, Arnaud, C, Mr, R E
Palmes, Gerald L, Mr
Peacocke, G S, Capt, Worc Regt
Penton, H E, Major
Peterkin, A, Mr
Penton, Capt
Plunkett, A H, Mr, City Mgte
Prior, Capt
Prior, R D, Mr
Potts, J W H, Major, R A
Rayment, G J R, Mr, Army Vet Dept
Rainsford, J R, Major, 1st Bo L I
Ramsden, H F S, Major, Mad S C
Randolph, Capt, B H, Worc Regt
Rainold, E H, Mr, Ex Eng
Selby, F G, Mr, M A
Seton, C H, Mr, Worc Regt
Sexton, J J O'B, Mr, 10th Bo L I
Sharp, F W, Mr, A V D
Shaw, Lieut, Lanc Fus
Sky, F, Mr, R E
Small, J, Rev
Smith, C V, Lieut, R N
Smith, Newnham, Maj, Cant Mag
Smith, Sydenham, Mr
Spratt, Lt-Col, Worc Regt
Stanward, E, Capt, R A
Stevens, C F, Mr, R A
Stopford, A B, Major, R A
Stuart, B F B, Mr, Worc Regt
Stuart, R C O, Capt, R A
Sutton, A A, Mr, Med Staff
Tallents, P F, Capt, Lanc Fus
Tandy, F R, Mr, 28th Bo Rifles
Thacker, R C, Mr, Med Staff
Thomson, A W, Lt, P V R C
Thomson, A W, Dr, College of Science
Tidy, D A A G for Musk
Tighe, F, Mr, R A
Trask, J E, Mr, Med Staff
Tritton, C, Capt, I S C
Turnbull, W, Mr
Turner, J A A, Lt, P V R C
Twemlow, E, Col, R E
Walker, J W, Maj, 13th Bo Inf
Warden, H, Mr
Walker, E O, Mr, P V R C
Walker, M, Capt
Walker, W A, Mr, 25th Bo Inf
Wallington, Capt, Lanc Fus
Walton, Crawford W, Mr, 13th Bo Inf
Watts, G K, Mr
Wellby, M S, Mr, 18th Hus
Westmacott, C B, Col, D S O, 28th Pioneers
Westropp, S H, Mr, 5th Bo L I
Whitcombe, J C, Mr
Whitcomb, E G R, Surgeon
Whiting, J E, Maj, P V R C
Wickham, J F, Capt, BSC
Williams, W D, Mr
Willaume, F T, Mr
Williams, E, Capt
Wilson, F A, Mr, R E
Woolridge, H C, Mr, Worc Regt
Young, Fred, Mr, Rev Survey
Young, Surgeon-Major, F W
Young, J P, Mr, 1st Worc Regt
Young, A J, Mr
Young, J C, Mr, I M S

NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Adarjee Dorabjee Ghaswala, Mr
Appaji Bapuji, Rev
Ardesir Manockjee Dotiwala, Dr
Azimudin Vaiker S K, Jaghirdar
Balkrishna Sayenna, Mr
Balkrishna Viziarungum Mudliar, Mr
Balla Saheb Bhawoo Munsaram, Mr
Bulwant Bapu Phadke, Mr
Balwant Ramchandra Natoo, Mr, Sirdar
Bomonjee Ardesir Dalal, Mr
Banawalkur, N P, Rao Bahadur
Bhandarkar, R G, M A, Ph D, C I E
Bhawoo Munsaram Naik, Mr
Bhicajee Merwanjee, Mr
Bhivrao Madhavrao Potnis, Sirdar
Bomonjee D Padamjee, Mr
Bomonjee Sorabjee Setna, Mr
Byramjee Jamasjee, Dastoor
Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Mr
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirval, Mr
Byramjee Padamjee, Mr
Chintamon N Bhat, Mr
Chinto Kesho Vakeel, Mr
Chintamanrao Vishwanath Natoo, Sirdar
Chiplonkar, S H, Mr
Choonilal Maneckial, Rao Bahadur
Coopooswamy Viziarungum Mudliar, Mr
Coovarjee Ardesir, Mr
Cowasjee Dadabhay Booty, Mr
Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr
Cursetjee Rustomjee Mody, Mr
Dada Nathajirao Shelke, Mr
Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash, Mr
Dajee Nilkant Nagarker, Mr
Damodhar Thackersey Moolojee, Mr
Damodhar Viziarungum Mudliar, Mr
Damodharrao Krishna Hingne, Sirdar
Dhackji Cassinathji, Rao Bahadur, J P
Dinshaw D Khambatta, Khan Bahadur
Dorabjee Dadabhoy Booty, Mr
Dorabjee Padamjee, Mr
Framjee Dorabjee Ghaswala, Mr
Ganesh Chimnaji Vad, Rao Bahadur
Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale, Rao Saheb
Ghaswala, K A, Mr
Ganesh Govind, Rao Bahadur
Haji Ghulam Mahomed, Khan Bahadur
Hari Rowji, Rao Bahadur
Hari Bhaskar Pandit, Mr
Heerjibhoy Dhunjibhoy, Mr
Jamsetjee Lallubhoy, Mr
Jamsetjee Framjee Kolaporewala, Mr
Jehanjir Framjee Ghaswala, Mr
Jehanjir Pestonjee Wadia, Mr
Kaikobad Adarbad, Doctor
Kashinath Balwant Pendse, Mr
Kashinath Narayen Sane, Mr
Kashinath R Godbole, Mr
Keshavrao Venayek, Mr
Khanderao Narayen, Mr
Kharshedji Nusserwanjee Wadia, Mr

rishnarao Shivram Tipnis, Mr
Kurkarey, Mr
Lakshiman Dinkar Bhide, Mr
Malegamvala, K C, Dr
Malhar, D G, Revd
Manekjee Cowasjee, Khan Saheb
Meher Hoshang, Dustoor
Moochoolshah, Mr
Mohaniraj Eknath, Mr
Nalgamwala, Mr
Narayen Bhat Dandekar, Mr
Narayen Ramchandra Dhumdhere, Mr
Naro Bhaskar Deodhar, Mr
Navalkar, H H, Mr
Navrojee Dorabjee Khandalawala, Mr
Nilkant Moreshwar Sathe, Mr
Newrojee Framjee, Mr
Nowrojee Pudumjee, Mr
Nursoo Ramchandra Godbole, Mr
Pallonjee Nusserwanjee, Mr
Pavri, B H, Mr
Pestonjee Limjee, Mr
Ramchandra Govind Sapkar, Mr
Ramchandra Sakharam Gupte, Mr
Ramkrishna Janardhan Kelkar, Mr
Ramlal Nandram Naik, Mr
Ramrao Krishna Vinchurkar, Mr
Rango Ramchandra Bhardi, Rao Bahadur
Ravji Trimbuck Nagarkar, Rao Bahadur
Raojirao Sawant, Risaldar Major, A D C to H E the Commander-in-Chief
Sakharam Chimnajee Joshi, Mr
Shaik Jaffer Mahomed, Mr
Shankar Amrit Chobde, Dr
Shivajee Dharmajee, Mr
Shridhar Gunnoo, Mr
Shrikrishna Wasudev, Rao Bahadur
Shunker Narayen Nathoo, Mr
Sorabjee Kharshedjee, Rev
Sulliman Abdool Wahed, Mr
Syed Mobson, Mr
Subnis, D G, Mr, Asst Surg
Vaman Prabhukar Bhao, Mr
Vishnu Balkrishna Sohoni, Mr
Vishnu Moreshwar Bhide, Mr
Vishnoo Narayen Apte, Mr
Visvesvaraya, Mr
Vithalrao Narayen Nathu Inamdar
Wasudeo Sakharam Gupte

The undermentioned gentlemen were unavoidably prevented from attending H. E. the Governor's Levee :—

HE Sir George Greaves, KCB, K C M G, Commander-in-Chief
Mr Ewald Behrmann
Col Shephard
Khan Bahadur Pudumjee Pestonjee
Mr P K Cama
Mr. H H G Dunlop, C E
Mr J De C Atkins, C S
Mr Fazulbhoy Visram
Ramchanderao Apa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi

SAD BATHING ACCIDENT AT CHOWPATI.

A MOST distressing accident occurred in the sea near Chowpati yesterday morning, two men being drowned, and the other two being rescued by Mr. Mody, the well-known Parsee cricketer, and some others. It would appear that the Parsee Gymkhana were just commencing their game, Married *vs.* Single, when cries of distress were heard from some Hindoos on the bathing ghat opposite. Several of the players rushed up to the spot and found four men, evidently unable to swim, struggling in the water. They were a party who had gone to bathe in the sea after a funeral, and the men in the water having gone too far down the steps, had been carried off their legs by the force of the tide, which was running strong at the time. The presence of the cricketers was a very fortunate circumstance, as the rest of the people assembled did nothing but shout and wring their hands helplessly. That any lives were saved was due to the promptitude of Mr. R. E. Mody, who, dressed as he was, jumped in, and though he was dashed two or three times against the rocks by the waves, succeeded in bringing one man out. His example inspired the others with confidence, and, wading in, they pulled out another man who was washed ashore. But the two others could not be got hold of in time, and were again carried away and drowned before further help could reach them. The two who were brought on shore, were revived with the help of some medical gentlemen who were on the spot, and sent to hospital. Subsequently the other bodies were recovered by a Hindoo, seemingly of the fisherman caste, who went in with a rope. Mr. Mody's conduct in jumping in at considerable personal risk deserves every praise.

An inquest was held yesterday evening by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, at the Sonapore burning ground, touching the deaths of the two Hindus, whose names were Heeralal Damodar and Vurjeevan Sobag, aged 40 and 42 years respectively, who lost their lives as related above. It came out in evidence that yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the two deceased, who were breadmakers, and several other Hindus attended the funeral of a friend at Sonapore, and after the cremation ceremony was over, they all, according to the custom prevalent amongst the Hindus, went to bathe at the Kennedy Sea-face near Churney Road. While they were sitting on the slope and having a bath, a hevay wave came and washed the two deceased and several others into the sea. The two Hindoos who were rescued were taken to the Gokuldass Tejpal hospital. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BALLOON ASCENT AT JUNAGADH.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—The news that the famous æronaut Miss Valerie van Tassell, assisted by her brother Professor P. A. Van Tassell was to make a balloon ascent here this morning (18th) under the kind patronage of his Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur Khanji, G.C.I.E., attracted crowds of thousands of eager spectators from all the quarters of the town to the *Mota Talav* (now dry) where the performance was to be given. Every arrangement for the ascension of the balloon was made beforehand in this extensive open space, and the scene presented quite a gay appearance, and crowds assembled to witness the novel and exciting spectacle. The Professor arrived at 7 a.m., and the wind being calm, commenced at once the work of inflating the balloon. Soon after the commencement of this work his Highness the Nawab Saheb, accompanied by Vazier Saheb Bahauddinbhai and Prince Adilkhanji drove to the place with some of the leading Mahomedan nobles of the court, and was received by Dewan Saheb Haridas Viharidas and Naib Dewan Saheb Purushottamrai Sundarji Zala.

His Highness and party were first taken by the Dewan Saheb to the place where the gas was being prepared and remained there for a time viewing the process of inflation. In a few minutes the balloon attained its full dimensions. The parachute was now attached, and Miss Tassell standing in the ring took hold of the bar, when at the sound of the loud shout of "let go" from the professor, the ropes were cut down by a sword, and she rose at once in the air with the balloon, amidst loud and hearty cheers from the spectators, whose wonder and excitement however, were redoubled when they saw the young lady performing, with the greatest ease imaginable, various athletic feats in mid-air, where the slightest casual slip would have caused her to be dashed to pieces. The balloon continued to soar higher and higher till the lady appeared but a speck in the azure sky, and then it seemed to pause for a while. A few moments after, the parachute was seen to be detached from the balloon, and the lady began her descent. All eyes were turned to the spot which appeared to be her destination, and sowars having already been sent to look out for her, word was soon brought that the lady had descended in safety near the guest-house—a distance of about a mile and quarter. His Highness congratulated Professor Van Tassell on the successful termination of his enterprise, and then drove to the place where the lady had alighted. Here he expressed his great satisfaction and thanked her for the pleasure she had given him by her very skilful and daring performance. Miss Van Tassell showed to his Highness and party the instrument by which she measured her altitude and said that she had attained an elevation of 5,000 feet.

The peculiar position of the place selected for the performance, and the direction of the wind then blowing, enabled not only those who had assembled in the vicinity, to witness the ascent, but made it convenient even for the people in the town to witness the scene from their terraces which were crowded to the utmost. Thus the zenana ladies, too, were able to participate in the pleasure, and every one was charmed with this novel entertainment.

The Van Tassells have been very handsomely rewarded by his Highness, and they leave shortly for Indore.

BALLOON ASCENT AT BARODA.

THE Public Park was the scene of an exciting spectacle this morning at eight o'clock, when Professor Lawrence made a very successful balloon ascent.

The balloon was posted near the pavilion, and the method of inflation was with heated air from a simply contrived furnace, fed by wood saturated with oil. As soon as the balloon held down by the guy ropes, and securing staves was inflated the signal to "let go" was given, and the during æronaut in an instant found himself hundreds of feet above the ground. Then followed a scene which defies description. Thousands of persons looking up to the sky, lustily cheered the æronant as he ascended higher and higher. The balloon remained stationary for a little while and then took the course towards Mr. Chisholm's bungalow. After ascending a good space the æronaut detached himself in the parachute from the balloon, and dropped down about a mile from the park. The balloon was totally destroyed, having alighted on a thorny tree and being blown about by the wind. His Highness was not present. The following were about the chief among those present :—Colonel Reynolds, the Resident, H. E. the Dewan Sahib, H. E. the Senapati Sahib, Captain and Mrs. Cates, Mrs. and Miss Black, and several native Sirdars. All the arrangements were perfect, and the police, who were in large force, are to be congratulated for the order they maintained.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather. er bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

NOTES FROM NAGPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, JUNE 17.

THIS is the seventeenth of June, and yet there is no sign of the rains; the sky is blue and clear, with light, fleecy clouds that look anything but monsoonish; the heat, moreover, is not quite so fierce as it was at the beginning of the month, and there is a moist coolness in the south-westerly winds that are blowing just now over the station. Yet we eagerly scan the *Bombay Gazette* to learn whether the monsoon has burst at Bombay, for within a week after that, it makes its advent at Nagpore. This year the appearance of large bodies of locusts are reported from several districts in the Central Provinces, and some ten days ago a straggling column of them passed over Nagpore from East to West; some of them settled for a short time on the trees about the station, for an hour or so, and after making a hasty meal rejoined the main column in its westward flight.

The Nagpore Municipality are up and doing many things for the improvement of the station; more lamps have been placed about the principal thoroughfares and energetic action is being taken for rec ifying the insanitary condition of several places in the city. But their zeal has apparently outstripped their judgment in the matter of water-rates; they have drawn up a set of draft rules fixing a scale of water-rates utterly unsuited to the circumstance of the English residents of the Civil Station, upon whom the Municipality propose to levy a higher rate than on natives, with equal incomes, who reside outside the Civil Station. A strong body of the English residents recently met together, and passed resolutions protesting against the unfairness of the incidence of the proposed water-rates; and I have little doubt that they will have to be considerably altered.

The temperance movement is evidently making head-way in Nagpore. I hear of no less than three Temperance Associations among the natives of the Nagpore City, which are fairly well managed and energetically worked. The Blue Ribbon Temperance Association forms a pretty strong number of teetotallers among the English community. The meetings of this Association, however, have not been very regularly held of late, but this perhaps is due to the trying heat of the season.

I regret to mention the death last Thursday of Major Whiteford, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government for the B.-N. Railway. He had been suffering for some time, and, despite the skilful treatment of Dr. Harris, the Major passed away. His remains were interred in the Takli cemetry with the usual military honours; a gun carriage with six horses came in from the military station of Kamptee, and the B.-N. Railway furnished the band and the funeral party. We have lost some other officers lately—Mr. Thompson, Executive Engineer, Jubbulpore, and Major Jarret, Forest Officer, Saugor. I am given to understand that the different departments of the service in these Provinces are so undermanned, that it is difficult for officers to get leave to go home for a change of air, when they badly need it; and sickness and even death may be hastened in consequence of the want of a little timely rest. However, there is a general satisfaction in knowing that Mr. MacDonnell is fully alive to all the wants of the Central Provinces, and is steadily ameliorating, correcting, and rectifying all matters connecting with the administration of this Province, with a firm and wise hand.

This Province has always been well to the front in educational matters; and however slow the natives may be in regard to other reforms, such as sanitary improvement and the like, in the matter of education they exhibit an enthusiasm, which is most praiseworthy. The establishment of the Morris College and several High Schools are examples of their splendid liberality. Another such case, of recent occurrence, is deserving of notice in your columns. The native community of Hoshangabad were desirous to establish a high school at that station, and represented their wishes to the Chief Commissioner, who informed them that in the matter of a high school Government would be happy to help, provided that the community raised sufficient subscriptions for the construction of a suitable building, and so forth. Thereupon the people set to work with a will, and raised the handsome sum of Rs. 21,610; and a high school at Hoshangabad no doubt will soon be established. Mr. MacDonnell is greatly pleased at the energy displayed, and has complimented them highly in a resolution published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Duke of Cambridge in his opening speech at the second Spring Meeting of the National Rifle Association on Tuesday, the 26th May, stated that a team of rifle-men was expected from India this year to compete at Bisley, and that besides the usual Canadian team there would be a teem of mounted rifle-men from Australia.

WHEN will the Indian Government expend a few thousand rupees on the Volunteer Indian army by sending annually to England a Volunteer team to represent India at the National Rifle Meeting ?

WITH such a splendid unpaid force (nearly 20,000 men) and with the late performances of the Silchar Mounted Rifle and Calcutta Pioneers at Manipur before them the Government of India could grant nothing that would conduce more to Volunteer efficiency than the addition of Rs. 10,000 to the Volunteer estimate for the appearance annually at Bisley of an Indian Volunteer team.

THE big rifle meeting will soon be at Poona again or its neighbourhood. The prospectus is in course of preparation and will soon be circulated for the remarks of the council. It is to be hoped that some practical matches will be introduced into the programme this year, based on the requirements of the new musketry course regulations. The seven shots from the knee in one minute has proved a crucial test to many of the neophytes now undergoing instruction at our Indian musketry schools. A minute competition, standing, at 200 yards, and a minute competition, kneeling, at 500 yards, for both British and Natives, matches kept separate of course, would prove very interesting, and would add more to celerity in the use of the arm than if the number of shots was restricted. Similarly officers should be encouraged to empty their revolvers within a given time at a fixed mark, and afterwards at a running object, combining the points made in the two contests.

LIEUTENANT SERIVAN, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, who is now doing duty with his detachment at Kirkee, has been ordered to join his head-quarters at Ahmednagar. He will be relieved by Lieutenant Palmes.

SURGEON-MAJOR HARDING, M.S., is now at present on the sick leave.

THE next Transport Class will be held at Poona, commencing from the 26th instant.

MAJOR A. B. STOPFORD, Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, is nominated the chief staff officer of the district.

THE following Order has been issued by the Major-General commanding the Poona District regarding the Sanitarium at Colaba :—

The Major-General Commanding desires to bring to the notice of officers that, during the next trooping season, the officers' sanitarium at Colaba is open for their accommodation, subject to the permission of the Commandant, whether they are sick or not. The sanitarium provides good quarters and a mess at moderate charges.

SUB-ASSISTANT APOTHECARY C. A. W. TURNER, who is now doing duty at Station Hospital, Poona, has been ordered to proceed to Umballa. Last Wednesday the troops in garrison of Poona were out for the Manœuvres; but next Wednesday the troops of Poona and Kirkee will parade for field manœuvres with the following idea :—" A force advancing from Sirur to attack Poona wishes to form a junction with a detachment at Kirkee previous to attack. The advancing force is reported to have bivouacked at Loni Kand, 14th mile stone, Poona-Sirur Road." Colonel Westmacott will command the Kirkee and Colonel Willoughby will command the Poona forces.

THE undermentioned officers have permission to proceed to Bombay to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which assembles at Bombay on the 6th July next :—

Hindustani Higher Standard.—Lieut. F. Fisher, 3rd Bo. Lt. Infantry; Lieut. E. M. Thomson, 3rd Infantry; 2nd Lieut. E.W. Davis, 3rd Infantry; and Lieut. R.C.H. Chalmers, 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

Marathi Higher Standard,—2nd Lieut. R. H. Massie, 53rd Field Battery, R.A.

Arabic Higher Standard.—Lieut. C. M. Ducat, 4th Cavalry.

THE Duc de Broglie has declined his nomination for the £800 premium instituted by Imperial Edict in 1860 for literary works of high merit or scientific discoveries. The Duc is, of course, extremely grateful to the members of the committee for having selected himself, but in view of the opposition raised against the nomination by some of the Academicians, he begs his colleagues to choose a worthier recipient of the honour. A new Biennial Prize Committee will now be formed.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ONE of the chief events of the Poona season will be the cricket match between teams captained by their Excellencies the Governors of Bombay and Madras. It has been spoken of before, but was never considered a fixture. Now, however, Lord Wenlock has decided to visit Lord Harris at Poona, and the match, a three-days' one, is fixed for the 11th, 12th, and 13th of August next.

A SHARP thunderstorm broke over parts of Bombay island early yesterday morning. A fall of an inch and four cents was registered at the Government Observatory. Slight rain is also reported from Poona and Lanouli.

THE Imperial Meteorological Department has offered to try a useful experiment, *viz.*, to arrange a system whereby weather warnings would be sent by telegram to officers commanding troops in the field.

THE Amir is, it is stated on good authority, in good health, and intends leaving Kabul shortly for Poghman.

GREAT damage is reported as having been done by locusts between Dawarahat and Ranikhet. The flight of locusts is said to have covered an area of nearly five miles.

ON Tuesday evening a meeting of delegates was held at the rooms of the British Indian Association, Calcutta, with the object of considering what further steps should be taken to keep up the agitation against the Age Bill. No reporters were admitted. The meeting was poorly attended, the room not being even half filled. The proceedings were characterised by an absence of enthusiasm, though several speakers addressed the meeting.

AN accident of a very serious nature occurred at Meerut on Wednesday. Conductor Grissdale, of the Commissariat Department, was driving out his wife, child and a lady friend, when the reins slipped between the horse's quarters and the splash-board, causing the horse to bolt. He collided with a sheeshum tree, throwing out the conductor, who fell on his head and remained senseless. The lady friend, in trying to jump out, dislocated her shoulder and hurt her ankle, and was generally shaken. The horse bolted home, and on reaching it dashed through a small wicket, leaving the cart behind. This collision threw Mrs. Grissdale and the child over the wall, but caused them no serious hurt.

IN connection with the Imperial service troops and the scheme for training them, it is stated that there are now between 17,000 and 18,000 organised and under instruction. The number of British inspecting officers is fourteen. The Punjab States have provided 1,700 cavalry and 6,800 infantry, including one squadron and six battalions in Kashmir. For Rajputana there are 2,700 cavalry and 2,300 infantry. Mysore and Gwalior have each furnished 1,200 cavalry, and the Kathiawar Chiefs 600. The Jeypore transport train is also a most valuable contribution. Arrangements are being made under which the troops of Hyderabad, Bhopal and Indore will come within the operation of the scheme.

AT Serajgunga several severe shocks of earthquake were felt on the 18th ult. Much damage was done to houses.

AT Damookdeah and Sara, on the Northern Bengal State Railway, a tornado has been experienced. Buildings were laid flat, goods damaged, and the flats on the river also suffered considerably. At Sara an almost complete train of goods waggons was derailed, and the vehicles thrown over on to their sides.

MR. T. PALMER, barrister-at-law, has brought a suit against the Nawab Sir Khoorshed Jah for a sum of nearly two lakhs of rupees. Under the orders of His Highness a special commission, with the Chief Justice as President, has been appointed to investigate and decide upon the claim made. The commission has begun its work.

A MEMBER of the Madras Municipal Commission has resigned his seat on the ground that "the *personnel* of the Municipality has distincly deteriorated, and will continue to do so." If this example were to be followed, observes a local paper, many Municipalities, it is to be feared, would find it difficult to form a quorum.

THE new British Agent at Kabul, Sirdar Muhammad Afzal Khan, has reached that city in safety.

DR. MORELL, who had furnished Handel with the words of an oratorio the composer had in hand, was aroused one morning at five o'clock by a thundering rapping at his door. Going to the window, he saw Handel in his carriage, and asked him what he wanted at that time of the day. "What is de meaning of de word 'billow'?" shouted the composer. After a good laugh at being called up to answer such a question, the doctor shouted back that billow was a wave—a wave of the sea. "Oh de vave!" said Handel; and, without another word, he bade his coachman drive home.

THE *Times* correspondent in St. Petersburg writes :—" I can communicate certain information as to the Prince of Montenegro's recent visit to St. Petersburg which will, perhaps, be rather astonishing after the Czar's sensational toast, drunk at the manœuvres here the year before last, to 'The only true friend of Russia.' It is related that that toast cost Russia a million roubles. After that demonstration in his favour, the Prince put on a great deal of side, and had the misfortune to wound the feelings of certain persons here of high quality. The Russian Court is tired of the visits of the Montenegrins."

SIR OSCAR CLAYTON lies dangerously ill in Harley street, Cavendish-square. The innumerable friends of this wise and witty doctor, a correspondent writes in *Truth*, ardently hope that his naturally strong constitution may yet decide the struggle in his favour. Sir Oscar is a social institution and a general favourite, whose loss would be deeply deplored by an exceptionally large circle of devoted friends.

A QUEBEC correspondent states that a number of local capitalists have secured permission from the Provincial Government to erect dams for the purpose of raising the level of Snow Lake. Out of this lake flow the head waters of the Montmorency, and it is intended to increase greatly the power of the Montmorency Fall—where the river plunges over a cliff into the St. Lawrence below Quebec—for manufacturing purposes. This source of power is even now not neglected, being used to supply the city with electric light.

WHITMAN, known as "Ajax, a champion teeth-lifter, created a sensation at the Hudson River Freight Depot at New York last week, by attempting to push a freight car weighing 35,000 lb., which required the efforts of six ordinary men to move. Bets were made on the result, the odds being that the athlete would not succeed. Ajax donned a pair of overalls, and, bracing himself between two freight cars, began to push, using both hands and feet. The cars were about three feet apart. The car in front of the athlete was the more heavily loaded, and it lay upon an up-grade track. Ajax made several efforts to move it, without success, but finally, having braced himself for a suppreme effort, the car began to move. Then increasing the momentum, he braced his shoulder against it once more, and rolled it a distance of between thirty and forty feet, amid the cheers of the on-lookers.

THE programme of the German Emperor's military excursions in the autumn, writes a Berlin correspondent, is now determined upon. At the beginning of September he will go to Austria to visit the Emperor Francis Joseph and to take part in the Austrian manœuvres. From the 8th to the 12th he will be at the Bavarian manœuvres in the neighbourhood of Munich, after which he will be present at those of the 4th and 11th Prussian Army Corps near Erfurt. He will be accompanied on these journeys by the Imperial Chancellor, General von Caprivi, who, however, will not leave Berlin on leave of absence, but will go on with his official work as usual.

THE BOOM IN WHEAT.

THE THEORY OF AN EXPORT DUTY.

MR. O'CONOR concludes his memorandum on the wheat traffic with a discussion of the proposal to levy an export duty in order to keep the grain in the country :—

Let us now consider the principle on which the cry for a restriction or prohibition of exports of food is based. It is said that such restriction or prohibition is for the good of the people, as it will prevent the depletion of food stocks and lower prices, which cause distress.

The consideration of export duties generally leads to the conclusion that they are only permissible at all (1), exceptionally, when, in time of war, the exportation of certain articles would be an advantage to the enemy or (2), generally, when the commodity on which they are levied is a monopoly of the country whence it is exported, when no other article can be substituted for it in the consuming country, and when it is so indispensable that its consumption cannot cease or be materially restricted. When these conditions attach to a commodity, the tax is paid by the consumer, and it would be legitimate enough for any Government to levy a tax on the foreign consumer of a native product as long as the tax did not restrict or injure the trade. But it is obvious that a tax must of necessity *pro tanto* restrict consumption in a greater or lesser degree, and it is also certain that the tax which is levied and paid before the article leaves the country, is repaid to the exporter with interest. An export duty of four rupees a ton levied in India would probably involve the payment by the foreign consumer of five rupees a ton, and what might be regarded as a moderate tax in the place where it was levied, might be so augmented by the time the article reached the consumer as to have a practically restrictive effect on consumption. There are, however, no articles of which it can be said that they are not produced in any other country or that they cannot be replaced by some substitute, or that their consumption cannot be dispensed with.

Indian rice, for example, is not such an article, and if it is argued that the trade is not restricted by the export duty, the answer is, in the first place, that it is very questionable whether the trade has not in fact been barred from much more rapid expansion, and, in the second place, that if it has thriven, it is because our chief competitors in Java, Siam and Japan do not work under such favourable climatic and other conditions as we do, and that, being, moreover, much further removed from the places of consumption, the increased cost of transit about counterbalances our export duty. If those countries were closer to Europe and their material condition approximated to those of Lower Burma and Eastern Bengal, either our export duty on rice would have been removed before this, or the trade would have ceased.

The argument applies with far greater force to wheat. Here we step in to supply a small proportion of the requirements of Europe, not the main supply as in the case of rice. This supply could be obtained elsewhere after a time, in countries much closer to the consuming market than is India, if we so artificially raised the price by an export duty as to make it advantageous for those countries to enter the market. Our wheat is taken because it is cheap; let the price be enhanced, and it will become worth the while of other countries to supply the market with as good an article at the same or lower prices. Our export trade will then cease or be so materially diminished as not to be worth consideration. Prices here may fall, but they will not fall permanently, nor will there be, as supposed, any larger stock of wheat in the country for the consumption of the people. The immediate effect of an export duty which will be so high as to have a seriously restrictive effect, or of a prohibition, will be a fall in price, as wheat which was grown and intended for export will remain in the country and the price will be lower. But it will be lower to the Indian producer, not to the Indian consumer. The owner will store it rather than sell it immediately at a loss: he will hold it against a rising market or a season of deficient crops: meanwhile he will buy no more wheat from the cultivator, or will offer him an unprofitable price: the cultivator will promptly restrict or cease a cultivation which is no longer profitable; and the result, after the lapse of one season of such restriction or prohibition of trade, will be that the area under wheat will be diminished in exact proportion to the quantity which would have been while exported. There will be no additional supply of food in the country; prices will not be lower than while exports were in progress, for the stimulus to increased production given by the export trade will have ceased to operate; and the cultivator's profits being smaller with the decrease in cultivation, he will have smaller resources from which to meet an emergency when seasons are adverse.

The mistake which the advocates of this course of action make is to suppose that when the object for which an article is produced has ceased to exist, the production of the article will continue. It should, however, be obvious that a man will not produce where he cannot sell at a profit.

If it is urged that the adoption of such a course is proposed only to meet an emergency, the answer is that if the emergency is real the matter will right itself automatically. As soon as prices rise to a point where it is more profitable to sell in the country than to export, exports will cease and the wheat be diverted to local consumption. But if it is proposed to interfere with the ordinary course of trade and to compel a man to sell locally at a lower price than he would obtain by exporting, this is equivalent to robbery. The wheat has been grown for export, the consumer in another market is prepared to pay more for it than the consumer in the local market, but the owner is not to be allowed to reap the profit of his industry and energy! If this were done once, there would be no guarantee against its repetition, and no man would enter upon a trade to which such a risk was attached in addition to the other risks he might be prepared to face, for it might happen at any time that by an arbitrary decree of the State his property would be diminished in value by ten, twenty or fifty per cent. Temporary interference would have in fact precisely the same effect as a formal and permanent prohibition or the imposition of a permanent export duty, and it would be accompanied by gross injustice to individuals. In the one case we should have a mischievous and useless law: in the other case we should have an equally useless and far more mischievous interference with private rights and property. The public would have the strongest reason to complain of such official action, and if it imputed motives for interference, the imputation could not be regarded as unnatural. The course of procedure which is recommended is one which has been rather favoured by the Ottoman officials in Asiatic Turkey, with the actual results that have been mentioned here as likely to follow. How can it be expected that men will engage in a business which may at any time be arbitrarily stopped by official decree? It is only the assurance that he may reap profitably which will induce a man to sow industriously.

It is argued, however, that the cultivator does not reap the profit, that it all goes to the banya, and that therefore it would be proper to mulct the banya. Assuming that the banya does get all the profit, the reasoning which would single him out as a special victim does not seem to be sound. If all the profit goes to him he is practically the owner of the land, and the cultivator is his servant. Now, if we want to relieve certain classes from the pressure of high prices, why should we pitch upon a certain individual to stand the racket? If relief is to be given from scarcity or from the pressure of scarcity prices, it appears to me that the whole community should contribute, and that we have no right to point to a particular class for the reason that it is profiting much from money-lending, and say that the industry of that class must cease or be put under restriction to allow of the diversion of its profits to the poorer members of the community. This argument resembles the argument against the Jews in Russia and Germany, and the principle involves the worst kind of spurious socialism. If the banya is a criminal, let the law restrain him; if he is carrying on lawful business, do not single him out for special treatment as if he were a criminal.

It is not the banya, however, who would be exclusively injured; the cultivator, who is said to be his bondslave, would be probably even a greater sufferer. He grows wheat for the banya because it is the most profitable crop he can grow for the payment of his rent or the land tax and of his debt to the banya. If there were anything more profitable than wheat—such as cotton or linseed, or anything else—he would grow it instead, even if the banya was anxious that he should sow wheat. He finds the wheat most profitable because the banya will buy it freely to sell for export. But this proposal will at once make wheat unprofitable to the cultivator, for the banya will not buy it at all, or at a very reduced price, and the cultivator is deprived of the power of meeting his engagements to the banya and also to the owner of the land or the State.

Further, it is not universally the case that the cultivator grows for the banya who pockets all the profits; and wherever this is not the case, the proposal would hit the industrious and enterprising cultivator just as hard as it would hit in other places the unworthy banya.

Let us again consider for whose benefit the reduction of price is to be effected by the violent interference with trade which is suggested. It has been shown above that the area under wheat is on the whole much less than one-sixth of the whole area under food-grains in India. It is probably not more than one-tenth, and it is certain that wheat is the ordinary food of not one-tenth of the population.

That tenth also is not the "submerged tenth," it is, on the contrary, that section of the population which is best off and best able to take care of itself in times of emergency. Can State interference be justified for the purpose of cheapening wheat—assuming that this result would be achieved—to this fraction of the population? At most we should add one or two per cent. to the food stocks, and by so much assist that section of the consumers who are not the most in need of assistance, but in doing so should injure the producer, who is also a consumer.

CONCLUSION.

On review of the whole case it would seem—

(1) That the scare which has been raised is at least premature, for prices are not rising and exports are not increasing;

(2) That even if exports were continuing, there would be no real occasion for a scare, having regard to their relative insignificance and to the certainty that they will cease before prices reach the point where public intervention for the assistance of the poor becomes necessary;

(3) That even if the emergency were quite real and its magnitude great, the proposal which has been made to interfere with trade is radically unsound and improper in principle;

(4) That if the proposal were carried into effect, it would not, and could not, have the effect desired by those who make the proposal;

(5) That if an emergency should overtake us by failure of the monsoon, the depletion of stocks of food and the increase of prices, should be remedied by importation, not by unnecessary interference with exportation.

It is interesting to note the approximation of prices last year to the range which prevailed in former times when scarcity or famine existed. One of the best proofs of the advancing prosperity of the country lies in the fact that a level of prices which in former years caused intense distress now causes only a certain amount of dissatisfaction.

SACRILEGE AT THE MADRAS CATHEDRAL.

THE *Madras Mail* regrets to record that a shocking act of sacrilege was committed at St. George's Cathedral between the night of Tuesday last and Wednesday morning, when the two massive silver candlesticks which stand on the super-altar during divine service, and the silver mountings of the Bishop's pastoral staff, were stolen from the building. It may be mentioned that the Cathedral is open daily from 6 a.m. till sunset, and there is always some one on duty to show visitors round and to guard against the felonious removal of books and other movables. At sunset all the doors are carefully bolted, and a watch, consisting of two men, is set for the night. On Tuesday evening the doors were all fastened as usual, and the watchmen went on duty. On the opening of the Cathedral on Wednesday morning, however, it was discovered that two of the venetians of the door on the south side of the Chaplains' vestry, which is situated at the east end of the south aisle, had been removed, that the heavy bolts of the door had then been unfastened, and that an almirah, in which were two oak cases, containing the silver candlesticks and the Bishop's pastoral staff respectively, had been forced open, and the contents of the cases removed. A table which usually stands in the vestry was missing and this was subsequently found near a hedge in the compound with the lock of the drawer broken. Luckily there was nothing of value in the drawer. The sacred vessels, too, were fortunately all safely locked up in an iron safe, and thus escaped the hands of the marauders. The stolen candlesticks were of a very handsome pattern and have been in constant use in the Cathedral for a great number of years. The silver portion of the Bishop's staff was also of considerable value, which the thieves were evidently aware of, for they not only carried off the crook and the central ball, but they endeavoured, though ineffectually, to wrest off the small silver cap at the foot. The police were communicated with as soon as the burglary was discovered, and they are doing their best to trace the perpetrators, but there is little hope that the candlesticks and the silver of the staff will be recovered. It is certainly remarkable that the two watchmen heard nothing of the movements of the thieves, though they must have made a considerable noise in forcing the venetians, undoing the heavy bolts of the doors, and then bursting open the almirah and the oak cases. It is to be feared that they were asleep in the western portico, instead of patrolling the precincts of the sacred edifice. Sacrilege is becoming a common crime in Madras.

CRICKET.

H. M. S. REDBREAST *VS.* INDIAN MARINE.

A MATCH was played on Saturday afternoon, between H. M. S. Redbreast and the Indian Marine, resulting in a win by the latter on the first innings.

INDIAN MARINE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Pickard, c and b Plant	5	not out	22
Mr Vines, b Gill	6	c Painter b Berry.	29
Mr Waters, c and b Plant	0	not out	14
Mr Windham, b Plant	3		
Mr Taylor, b Plant	51		
Mr Beaumont, c Lambert b Plant	13		
Mr Lamb, c Reilly, b Gill	1		
Mr Jones, not out	13	c Lambert b Plant	3
Mr Bonny, c Lambert b Gill	2		
Mr Balfour, b Gill	0		
Mr Sharvell, b Plant	15		
Extras	8		
Total..	117	Total..	68

H. M. S. REDBREAST.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Berry, b Taylor	0	not out	0
Mr Goodman, b Taylor	0	did not bat.	
Mr Body, b Taylor	0	c and b Beaumont	2
Mr Painter, c Lamb, b Taylor	4	c Pickard b Vines.	0
Mr Gill, b Vines	15	not out	39
Mr Plant, c Lamb, b Beaumont	16	c and b Beaumont	3
Dr Hollyoake, b Vines	0	b Taylor	2
Mr Reilly, run out	8	l-b-w Vines	1
Mr Lambert, b Beaumont	2	c Pickard, b Vines	9
Mr Stevenson, not out	10	b Taylor	1
Mr Ryan, b Vines	0	did not bat.	
Extras	3	Extras	4
Total..	58	Total..	61

IN anticipating the result of the application made to the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on behalf of the Goa Government, to transfer to Goa, the enquiry into the Portuguese Extradition case, the *Anglo-Lusitano* learns that the Consul General for Portugal in Bombay is going to engage the services of an English barrister and interpreter against which proposal our contemporary protests.

IN connection with the locust plague in the Punjab, it is interesting to know that Nature is co-operating with man in the campaign against these pests. A correspondent, who is out on the snow line on the hills above Kangra, writing to the *Pioneer* on the 10th instant from Bara Balghal village, says :—

The locusts have not till lately visited the Jullunder Division, but reports brought in to-day state they are eating up everything green on the slopes east of Palanpur: certainly here they have been having things pretty well their own way for some days past, and though tens of millions have perished in the higher valleys they have very nearly destroyed all the young wheat and barley round this village. So completely has this work been performed in several fields that their hapless owners have ploughed them up afresh for the summer crop, thereby losing all chance of a wheat harvest, and if the rains hold off this fresh sowing will be a failure. The villagers are as usual apathetic and looking on calmly while acre after acre of fine, promising corn is being demolished. In the upper valleys the snow slopes are literally covered with thousands of tons of dead locusts and from a distance look quite yellow, while in many of the nals the stench from rotting insects is far from pleasant. It would be interesting to know if these creatures, having laid their eggs somewhere down country, have deliberately made for this bleak and distant corner of the Punjab to die in peace, or have the perished billions committed an involuntary suicide through some flow in their Military Organisation? Yesterday at the head of the main Bavi glacier dense clouds of locusts were arriving for eight hours and settling among those already lying frozen and dead. This morning they were stiff and almost lifeless for the temperature had been about 28° during the night, and another experience of this sort will kill them. The air of the lower valley is dark with them and still they come driven up by a strong west wind. After doing all the damage they can they seem to be hurrying away eastwards to their doom. They do not seem to rise beyond 14,500 feet as this is the extreme height at which they are now lying. Once up among the snowy peaks, finding themselves in a *cul-de-sac* and benumbed by cold and rarefied air they seek rest on the glittering snow slopes, struggle into cracks and under rock ledges but never rise again.

"DIRT in the house builds the highway to beggary." Be wise in time and use SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try in it your next house-cleaning. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the overland mails of the 5th June, arrived in Bombay harbour at 4 o'clock last evening. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs H Pilkington
Lieut C H Ford
Mr S Hubbard
Col and Mrs W C Madden
Mr S Rogers
Mr E A Petter

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr W Bigge
Mr Leefe
Mr H H Lake
Mr J G Fair
Mr J Clark
Genl Protheroe
Mr Remington
Hon Justice Farran
Major Macintyre

FROM VENICE.—Mr Gratama.
FROM ADEN.—Mr R Jadowjee.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

THE COURT.

The Queen's birthday was officially celebrated on Saturday last. The *London Gazette* published a long list of honours conferred on the occasion. Two peers are created—Sir George Stephen, of Canada, and Mr. Cunliffe-Lister. Chief Justice O'Brien, of Dublin, receives a baronetcy, and Mr. Akers-Douglas, M.P., the Hon. E. Ashley, and Mr. W. Lidderdale, Governor of the Bank of England, are appointed members of the Privy Council. Numerous appointments and promotions in the various orders were also announced. The usual State banquets were given by her Majesty's Ministers.

A State ball was given by the Queen's command at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord Salisbury, replying to a question, said that he hoped the arbitration on the Newfoundland question would be approved by the French Chambers and would be carried out. The sittings of the House on Monday and the following days were of brief duration, and the business of a formal character.

In the House of Commons on Friday afternoon, Mr. W. H. Smith introducted a bill to enable her Majesty by order in Council to prohibit the capture of seals in the Behring Sea for a definite period. Progress was made with the Budget Bill, after which the House went into committee of supply, which occupied the remainder of the sitting. On re-assembling in the evening the House was immediately counted out. On Monday, after discussion and a division on a private bill relating to compulsory pilotage at Bristol, Mr. W. H. Smith announced that the Free Education Bill would be introduced on Monday next. Mr. W. H. Smith then moved the second reading of the Seal Fishery (Behring Sea) Bill, pending arbitration on the questions in dispute. Mr. J. Chamberlain, Sir W. Harcourt, and other members spoke approvingly of the Bill, and the second reading was agreed to. The remainder of the sitting was devoted to the consideration of the Irish Land Purchase Bill as amended. On Tuesday the Bill was again proceeded with and was further adjourned. On Wedneday the Rating of Machinery (No. 2) Bill was considered in committee, but all the clauses were not disposed of. Last night the Seal Fishery (Behring Sea) Bill passed through committee and was read a third time. The amendments to the Irish Land Purchase Bill were then discussed.

POLITICAL.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday last, at which all the Ministers were present, except Lord G. Hamilton and Lord Knutsford. Another council was held yesterday, Lords Ashbourne and Cadogan being absent.

IRELAND.

Mr. Parnell on Sunday last addressed a meeting at Wicklow, and mainly confined his remarks to replying to statements made by the Archbishop of Cashel. Archbishop Croke replied on Wednesday to Mr. Parnell's speech, and especially asked for explanations of the disposition of funds that had been intrusted to that gentleman.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League in Dublin on Tuesday, the receipt of £54 was acknowledged, and £129 had been granted to evicted tenants. Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., who presided, made a violent attack on the conduct of Mr. T. Healy, M.P.

Mr. de Cobain has informed the chairman of his committee at Belfast that while he positively denies the charges made against him, he cannot return to the country, as the bribed false accusers are so numerous.

GENERAL.

The libel case of Sir W. Gordon-Cumming v. Green and others, involving a charge of cheating at baccarat, was opened on Monday, when the Solicitor-General appeared for the plaintiff, whose examination was proceeded with. On Tuesday the Prince of Wales and General Owen Williams were examined, and the plaintiffs case was closed. On Wednesday Sir C. Russell stated the case for the defendants and called Mr. A. S. Wilson, whose cross-examination was continued yesterday. Afterwards Mr. Berkeley Levett, and Mr. and Mrs. Lycett Green were called, and the lady's cross-examination was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

Several of the servants at Balmoral have been attacked by influenza.

Sir J. Hawkshaw, the eminent civil engineer, died on Tuesday, aged 80 years.

The Earl of Clancarty died on Friday, aged 57. He is succeeded in the peerage by his eldest son, Lord Dunlo.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is slowly recovering from an attack of influenza.

The Archbishop-designate of York (Bishop of Lichfield) is progressing favourably.

Lieutenant G. Macdonald Barret, Scots' Fusiliers, a detachment of which is acting as a guard of honour to the Queen at Balmoral, was drowned last week while fishing in the Dee. The Queen and Princess Beatrice were present at the funeral.

Mr. Duncan was brought before the magistrates at Bettws-y-Coed on Saturday, and evidence was given of the prisoner's movements on the day when Mrs. Duncan was found injured. The inquiry was again adjourned. Mrs. Duncan has had a relapse, and, under any circumstances, will not be able to give evidence for some time.

A man named Else, a cabdriver, living at Kentish-town, on Tuesday, murdered his wife and child and then committed suicide.

The steam-boiler of a tramway engine at Huddersfield burst on Wednesday, killing one man and severely injuring several other persons.

Five men were killed on Wednesday in a coal pit near Barnsley by the fall of some scaffolding on which they were working.

A collision occurred yesterday on the Metropolitan railway, in which several passengers were injured, one man having his leg broken.

The Bank of England minimum rate of discount was yesterday reduced from 5 to 4 per cent.

COLONIAL.

Sir J. Macdonald remains in the same precarious condition, and very little hope of his recovery is entertained.

The Vote of Censure virtually passed by the New South Wales Legislative Assembly has resulted in the Governor-General's assent to a dissolution of Parliament and a general election.

The Newfoundland Legislature has approved the action ofthe delegates in London in pledging the colony to adopt the required legislation.

The supply of bait question continues to excite much angry feeling in Newfoundland.

FOREIGN.

The draft treaty with Great Britain respecting South African affairs was laid before the Cortes at Lisbon on Tuesday. The treaty was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which will report to the Cortes.

It is reported that the Czar, in reply to an intercession on behalf of the Jews in Russia, declared his intention to pursue his policy to the end, as there never had been a Nihilist conspiracy in which Jews were not engaged.

A new order has been issued for the expulsion of all foreign Jews from Southern Russia, and army doctors of the Hebrew race will not be admitted into the service in future.

A Paris paper publishes a letter, sent by M. Millevoye, a deputy, to Mr. Labouchere, M. P., reporting a statement by Prince Napoleon in January, 1890, that King Humbert had assured him that the British Government had undertaken in the event of an outbreak of war to protect the Mediterranean ports of Italy.

The financial crisis in Argentina has become very acute, and several banks have suspended payment.

The first section of the Jaffa and Jerusalem Railway to Ramleh has been opened for traffic.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

M. H. Court, Esq., C.S.I., late Ben. C.S.; Maj.-Gen. H. Forbes, Ben. Ret.; Col. R. E. T. Richardson, Ben. Ret.; Lt.-Col. J. S. G. Ryley, Ben. Ret.; Capt. E. R. Cox, Ben. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. G. L. Warden, Ben. Ret.; Lord Hyde; Earl of Clancarty; Sir H St. Paul; Sir R. Pigot, Bart; Sir J. Hawkshaw; Sir A. A. Dorion; Lieut.-Gen. H. Crealock, C.B.; Rev. W. Guest; Mr. W. W. Follett Synge; Mr. H. Fuller, D.I.G.; Duchess Wilhelmine Marie of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The London Physical Society held its last meeting at Cambridge by way of an excursion, and some interesting papers were read. Mr. S. Skinner, M.A., explained his new apparatus for measuring the compressibility of liquids. It consists of a long spherical flask, with a narrow neck, containing the liquid to be tried. The lower part of the liquid is in communication with an adjustable reservoir by means of a flexible tube and stopcock. The flask is easily filled or emptied by raising or lowering this reservoir. The flask is enclosed in a bell-jar communicating with a pump and barometer gauge. So sensitive is the arrangement, that a compression of the water caused by flowing into the bell-jar caused the liquid to descend about a centimetre in the narrow neck of the flask. Mr. Skinner has found that the coefficients of compressibility of liquids given by Tait and other authors are fairly accurate.

The "pneumatic bridge" is an apparatus of Mr. W. N. Shaw, M.A., for comparing the pneumatic resistances of various orifices, as electric resistances are compared by the "Wheatstone bridge" or balance. The proportional arms are represented by two circular holes in thin plates of mica: the third arm by an aperture provided with a sliding shutter adjustable by a screw, and the fourth may consist of any aperture or tube whose resistance has been determined. These apertures are pneumatically connected by large wooden boxes. The battery of the Wheatstone bridge is here represented by a Bunsen burner with a long chimney, while the galvanometer is represented by a glass tube connecting two opposite chambers, and containing a vane which sets itself at right angles to the tube when no air current is passing.

With this apparatus Mr. Shaw has found that bevelling a hole in a thin plate decreases its pneumatic resistance very considerably especially if the bevel is on the outside. Another interesting result of his experiments is that in tubes having square ends of a given size the pneumatic resistance first decreases as their length increases, and afterwards increases as their length is further increased. A bevelled mouthpiece, however, removes this latter anomaly.

According to the researches of Professor Muttrich forests have the effect of lowering the maximum temperature of the air and raising the minimum, thus producing a more equable temperature. Beech woods appear to be the coolest in summer, pines are less cool, and firs least of all. The influence varies according to the season. In pine and fir woods it is greatest in August or September, in beech woods during July. In pine and fir woods it is at a minimum in December, and in beech woods during April.

Herr Rubner (*Archiv fur Hygiene*) has made a number of experiments on the fact that high and low temperatures are more easily borne when the climate is dry than when it is moist. A number of dogs were subjected to air at different degrees of temperature and humidity, and it was found that moist air increased their loss of heat by conduction and radiation. Perspiration was also checked by the moisture of the air, but this has the opposite effect of reducing to some extent the loss of heat by conduction and radiation. Herr Rubner attributes the chill, raw feeling of cold moist air to increased loss of heat by radiation.

Professors Elster and Geitel have made observations on the atmospheric electricity at the summit of the Hoher Sonnblik, 10,168ft. above the level of the sea. They find that waterfalls can produce negative falls of potential in the valleys, and even to considerable heights, say 1,600ft. In storm clouds the atmospheric electricity usually changes its sign after a discharge of lightning, as is the case with similar storms on plains. They also found that negative St. Elmo's fire was less frequent than positive, and that it generally followed bluish lightning, whereas the positive followed reddish lightning.

The Hellesen dry cell, made by Messrs. Siemens Brothers, is well spoken of by Mr. Shelford Bidwell, F. R. S. A single cell is able to heat half an inch of No. 36 iron wire to a bright redness. The electromotive force of the cell at 17 degree C. is about 1·47 volt, and the mean internal resistance is 0·114 ohm. In cases where a current of moderate strength up to 1 or 2 amperes is required for a short time the cell is recommended. Outside the laboratory it can be used for lighting small incandescent lamps, such as are used in the surgery or on the stage. It will also work small motors and induction coils.

The French telephone administration have resolved to extend their privilege of allowing subscribers to telephone to the telegraph offices any telegram they desire to send. The plan has given general satisfaction. There can be no doubt that the French and Germans have the advantage of us in that both their telephone and telegraph systems are under one management, namely, that of the Civil Service. It is quite clear that the telephone and telegraph are mutually helpful, and it is contrary to common sense to continue to work them separately.

Nevertheless, we may be sure that until public pressure is brought to bear on the Post Office we shall not see the two systems combined in the United Kingdom. The reasons are obvious; at present the Post Office find their telegraph business increasing satisfactorily, while at the same time they draw a large cheque from the National Telephone Company every year by way of licence, for which they do nothing. They leave the Telephone Company to do the work, and simply pocket the cheque. The consequence is that subscribers to the Telephone Company have not only to pay this annual tax, but also the yearly dividend of the company. Were the two systems worked conjointly by the Post Office, one of these mulcts or profits could be dispensed with, and the use of the telephone cheapened. Moreover, the systems could be fitted into each other so as to be co-operative, and far more useful to the public. It must come to that in the end, and the only question is how long is the British public going to tolerate the present makeshift and clumsy arrangement to suit the official inertia of the Post Office.

Architects and engineers will be glad to learn that M. de Baecker has devised a "spirograph" for drawing spirals and volutes in a simple manner as one draws circles. It is made by M. Guertuceau, 16, Passage del' Industrie, Paris, and resembles an ordinary compass drawing pen, into which it can be transformed at will.

The New Vencouver Coal Company at Nanaimo, British Colombia, have recognised the advantages of electricity in mining by asking the Edison Electrical Company to build an electric tramway for them, capable of running 150 loaded cars continuously, and to light their colliery with 600 incandescent lamps, as well as to work their drills and cutters by electric motors. This mining company is the first in Canada to adopt electricity.

Readers will remember how the late Sir William Siemens applied the electric light to grow flowers and fruit by night or on cloudy days. This mimic sunlight has recently been employed with good effect on board a West Indian steamer to keep alive and flourishing some exotic vines and other plants which were being transported to the West Indies for acclimatisation.

Herr Nissen seems to have been the first to suggest that the ancient temples of Egypt were oriented on an astronomical basis; but Mr. Norman Lockyer has also become an exponent of this theory, and in a recent article in *Nature* he compares the apertures in the pylons of these temples to the apertures in the partitions of a telescope, the object being to secure the entrance of a pure sunbeam into the sanctuary. The ancient Egyptians were, of course, sun worshippers.

Professor William Thomson gives the following method of cutting glass tubes and bottles:—Two stripes of thick blotting paper are wetted and wrapped round the tube or bottle as bands. They should be kept a quarter to three eighths of an inch apart for large bottles, and less than a quarter of an inch for tubes an inch or so in diameter. A fine flame, two or three inches long, is then allowed to play on the glass in the gap between, while the vessel is slowly revolved. In less than a minute the glass parts along the track of the flame.

Sir William Thomson's recorder of the sea-depth, as manufactured by Mr. White, of Sauchie-hall-street, Glasgow, is on view in the Naval Exhibition. It consists of a pressure-gauge, which acts by the pressure of the sea-water at the bottom—a quantity which is, of course, proportional to the depth. The water enters a tube attached to the sinker, or sounding lead, and by its pressure forces up a piston in the tube against the resistance of a spiral spring. The point to which the piston is forced is indicated by a marker which moves with it along a graduated scale. When the gauge is drawn to the surface with the lead, the piston returns to its zero position, but the marker keeps its place on the scale until it is re-set by hand. Of course, the reading on the scale gives the depth.

NOTICES.

PARISIAN PERFUMES
BY
GELLE FRERES, PARIS.
Eau de Cologne "Regina."
Eau de Lavande "Regina"
Regina Bouquet
Paris-Caprice
"Mikado"

An Instantaneous Dye for the Hair and Beard. (Guaranteed Inoffensive)—
NIGRITINE
Black, Light and Dark Brown.

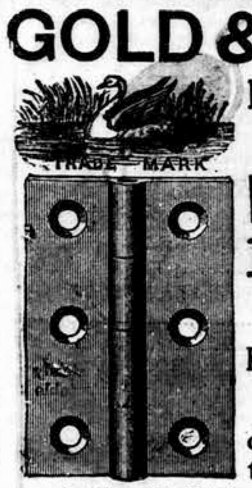
Assorted Perfumes.

Glycerine Tooth-Paste.

Sole Agents,
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS
PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.
TRY THEM.
Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

GOLD & CO.'S
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND



WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

SAFEST DRINK IN A HOT CLIMATE
ROSS'S ROYAL
BELFAST
GINGER ALE
IRELAND
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!
ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious."

Prevents and Cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

If you need a pleasant drink,
I have found it, and I think,
Nay I know and do not doubt,
One I cannot do without.

When the system is upset,
"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get;
Heartburn, Headache, both of these;
Why it cures at once with ease.

Indigestion, and such ills,
It relieves far more than pills;
Acidity, if you are wise,
You will try to neutralise.

Thirst and fever when they stay,
"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That benefits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and say with me,
I now from all complaints am free.

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA:
CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE.
The ORIGINAL and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—
Lea & Perrins
Ask for
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.

AFTER USE.

EDWARD'S
HARLENE,
POSITIVELY FORCES
Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,
To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.
1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.
EDWARDS & Co. 5, New Oxford-st
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AFTER USE.

Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

HAY'S
HOP ALE ESSENCE
Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.
HAY'S
HOP ALE.
The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

TRADE MARK

REGISTERED.

Aerated Water Manufrs. -
Mess Presidents - -
Club Stewards - - -
Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES
HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
WORLD FAMED
FILTERS

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."
A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.
MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. TWELVE YEARS OLD AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.
The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.
B.O.S.
BLENDED OLD SCOTCH
12 Years Old *** (*Gold Capsule.*)
8 Years Old ** (*Blue Capsule.*)
5 Years Old * (*Green Capsule.*)

An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled.* B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

☞ *B.O.S. is sold in square white Bottles, labelled and capsuled, the age being notified by a small label on each Bottle.*

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B.O.S.

PEASE, SON & CO., 14, QUALITY STREET, LEITH, SCOTLAND.
English Branch—DARLINGTON, DURHAM. Established 1808.

S. ALLSOPP & SONS LTD. BURTON ON TRENT. TRADE MARK
ALLSOPP'S
LIGHT PALE ALE
AND
EXTRA STOUT.

ALLSOPP'S LIGHT PALE ALE is specially brewed to meet the public taste for light beers.

ALLSOPP'S EXTRA STOUT only requires to be known to become as popular as Allsopp's Pale Ale.

ALLSOPP'S Sole Agents for Bottled Beers in India, specially brewed for India and specially bottled by the Company, are—

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE ...... MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

S. & H. HARRIS'S
HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof) FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.
EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
JET BLACK OIL FOR FARM HARNESS.
POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.
"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!
BENGER'S
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.
FOOD

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record.*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),
7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Agents. TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

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NOTICES.

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Dr Moussette's Pills

Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1170 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Co, PARIS**

MATHEY-CAYLUS
CAPSULES & INJECTION

Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
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GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN
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This **Solution** si the best remedy for curing **Rheumatism and articular Pains.**

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Bi-Digestive **WINE**
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from theme assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions. » — See THE LANCET, *July 27 th, 1872.*

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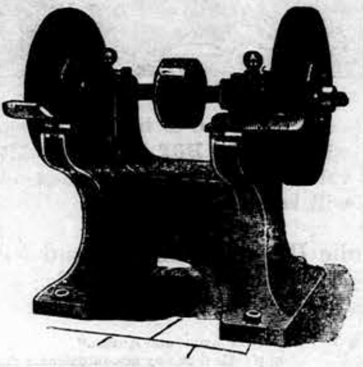

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THE CLOCKS STRIKE THE HOURS ON GONGS ARE EIGHT DAYS AND GO IN ANY POSITION.

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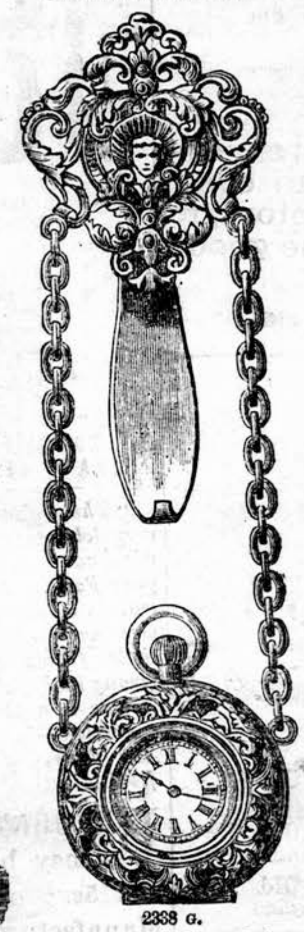

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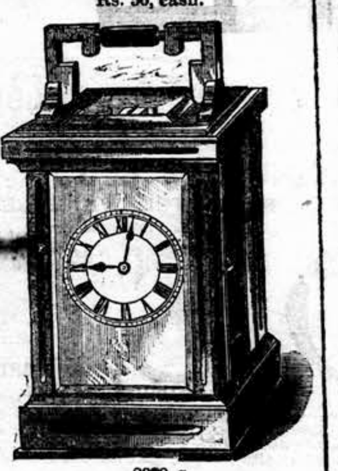

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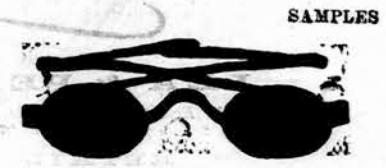

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These are made specially for gentlemen; the extra branch to turn down behind the ears, making them firmer on the face than the single temples, but ladies cannot wear them with any comfort on account of their catching the hair.

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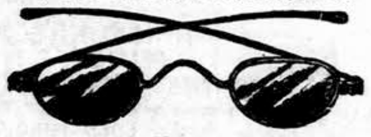

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These are intended specially for ladies, and can be removed easily without catching the hair. The illustration represents a pair for hypermetropia but by placing the bridge a little lower and slightly altering the plane of the lenses, they are equally suitable for myopia.

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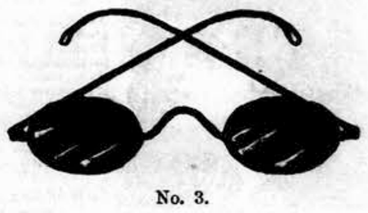

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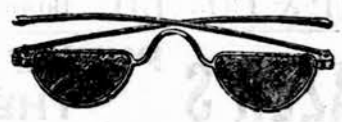

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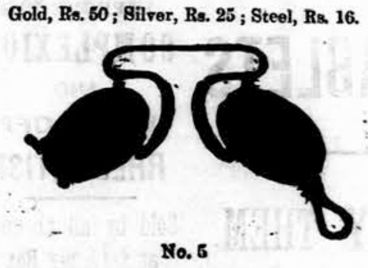

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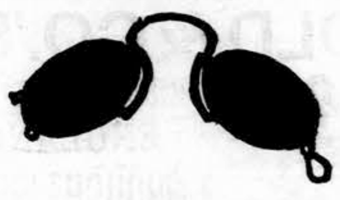

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Tortoise Shell, Gold Mounted	„	22, 25
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